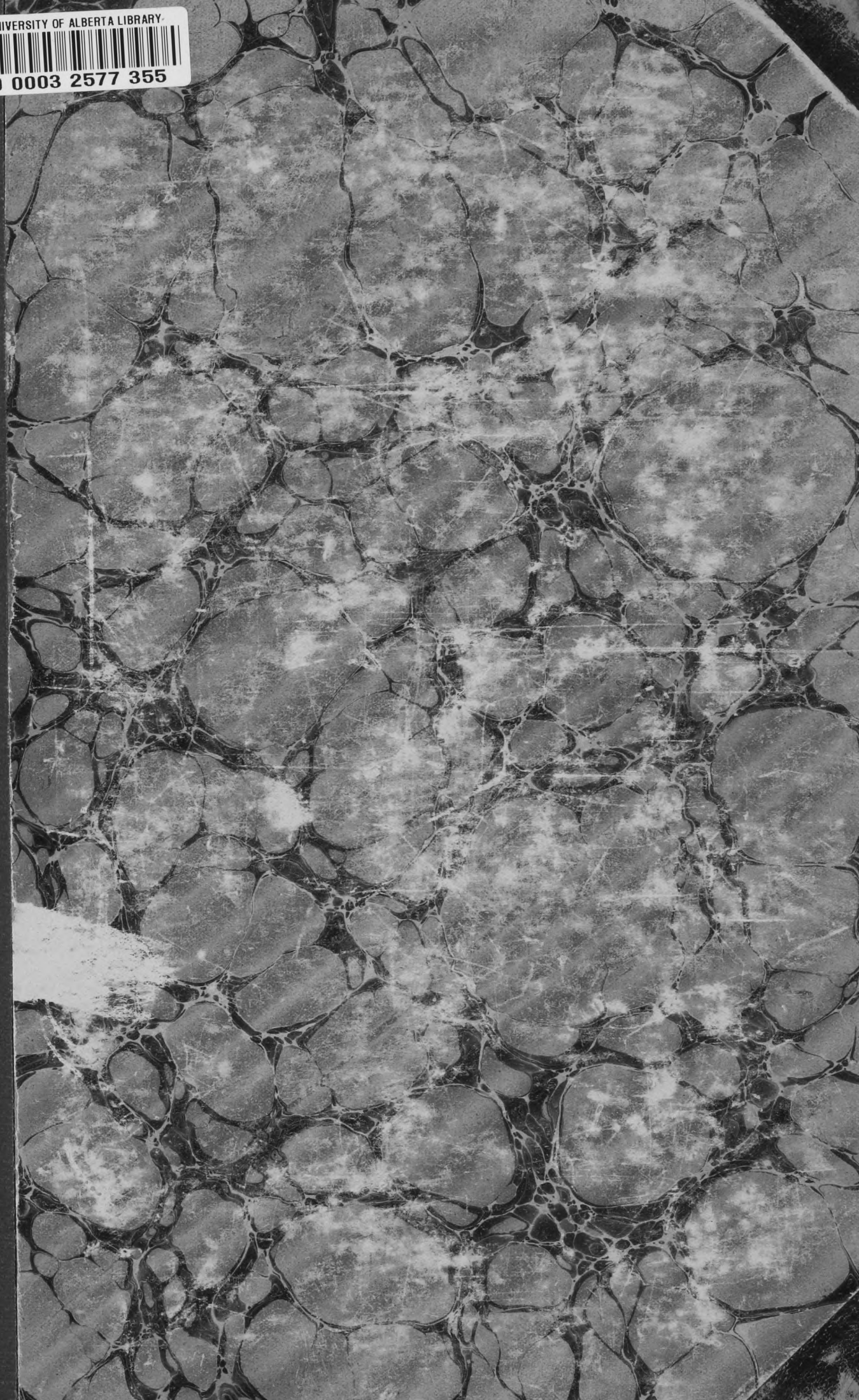


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THE NOR-WEST FARMER.

Vol. 18 : No. 1.
Whole No. 193.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, JANUARY 5, 1899.

\$1 a Year,
in advance.



THE HORSE.

Hygiene in the Stable.

3. Ventilation.

The necessity of ventilation in a stable is generally admitted, and it requires no lengthy argument on the cubic feet per hour inhaled by an animal to prove that it is healthier to breathe pure air than foul. Nearly all stables have some sort of

coat of frost inside the shaft, which narrows its diameter and may almost block it up. This would not take place if provision were made in the building for a regular inflow of fresh air to take the place of the foul. Many horse-keepers seem afraid to provide such an opening for fear of making the stable too cold, not realizing that foul air is more injurious to horses than is a cold stable, and that if properly constructed the cold air shaft will not take in more than is required.

There are many ways in which the fresh air shaft can be constructed, and it remains for the builder to select a method suitable to the plan of his building. In Ontario cement floors are largely taking the place of plank, and a satisfactory method has been discovered of laying a tile pipe beneath the floor of the feed alley with openings made of gaspipe to the stalls on either side. The tile pipe runs from side to side of the building, where

The Trotting Standard.

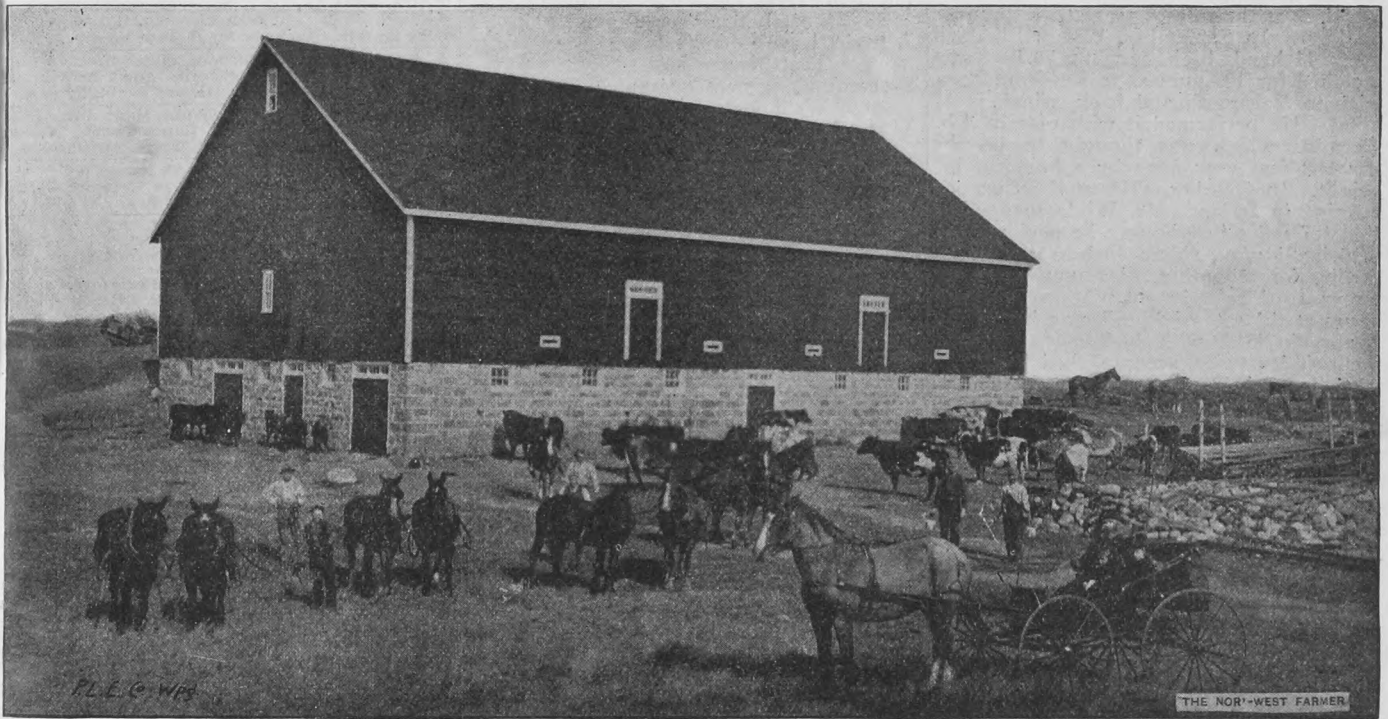
The following are the new Standard Rules that came into effect on the 1st of November.

When an animal meets these requirements, and is duly registered, it shall be accepted as a standard-bred trotter:—

1. The progeny of a registered standard trotting horse and a registered standard trotting mare.

2. A stallion sired by a registered standard trotting horse, provided his dam and grand-dam were sired by registered standard trotting horses, and he himself has a trotting record of 2:30 and is the sire of three trotters, with records of 2:30, from different mares.

3. A mare whose sire is a registered standard trotting horse, whose dam and grand-dam were sired by registered standard trotting horses, provided she herself has a trotting record of 2:30 or is the dam



Barn on the Farm of Jas. Anderson, Logoch, Man.

ventilator, but very few have any kind of ventilation. The ventilator in common use is a flue from the stable ceiling to the outer air, where the projecting part is fastened into some resemblance to a dove cot and ornaments the sky line of the barn. Such ventilators are generally hollow shams and signally fail to produce ventilation. The reason is that you cannot remove the foul air from a room unless you replace it with something else, and as there is with these ventilators no provision made for the ingress of pure air, the egress of impure air takes place under difficulties. In a stable provided with a single vertical shaft ventilator, but no inlet for fresh air, there will be a double current of air in the shaft, the cold air flowing down next the sides of the shaft, while the warm impure air flows up through the centre. This results in both inward and outward currents being retarded by opposing each other, and in the second place in the deposit of a heavy

the opening is protected by a register, which can be opened or closed, as desired. In Manitoba I have seen basement stables ventilated by a series of iron pipes made of old boiler tubes built into the masonry of the wall at intervals. In wooden buildings the fresh air duct can be constructed of wooden boards nailed together to form a pipe of suitable size. The opening through the wall should be at the floor level, and from this the air duct conducts the air to a height of about six feet before allowing it to escape into the stable. This arrangement prevents the cold air from blowing directly into the stable, and at the same time distributes it at such a height above the ground as to prevent chilling the floor.

The wise farmer is looking for the animal which will consume large quantities of food, and not some kind on which he can save his provender.

of on trotter with a record of 2:30.

4. A mare sired by a registered standard trotting horse, provided she is the dam of two trotters with records of 2:30.

5. A mare sired by a registered standard trotting horse, provided her first, second and third dams are each sired by a registered standard trotting horse.

Win. Hood, one of the early settlers of the Shadeland district, has been in hard luck lately. He has had five horses sick of fever since July, and the last of them died last week, leaving him without horses to haul out his wheat.

A broken-winded horse is rarely seen in Norway. The fact is accounted for by the statement that a bucket of water is always within reach of the horse when he is feeding, and the animal takes a mouthful of hay and a sip of water.

Thoroughbreds Past and Present.

In the good old times staying power was reckoned quite as important as speed. The spurts that comprise the majority of our modern races are, as a rule, won by animals whose build is not at all suggestive of staying power. A correspondent of the Mark Lane Express draws attention to the following records of sustained efforts made by English horses of different breeds but mostly thoroughbreds. They are taken from Chambers' Miscellany:—"In 1755, Matchem ran the Beacon course at Newmarket—in length 4 miles, 1 furlong, 138 yards—carrying 119 lbs., in 7 min. 20 sec. Flying Childers ran the same course in 7½ min.; and the Round course, which is 3 miles, 6 furlongs, 93 yards, in 6 min., 40 sec., carrying 128 lbs. In 1772 a mile was run by Firetail in 1 min. 4 sec."

From the same authority the following records are taken. There need be no question raised as to the timekeeping, which we may assume to have been quite accurate:—

"In 1745 the postmaster of Stretton rode, on different horses, along the road to and from London, 215 miles, in 11½ hours, a rate of 18 miles an hour; and in July, 1788, a horse belonging to a gentleman of Billiter Square, London, was trotted for a wager, 30 miles in 1 h. 25 min., which is at the rate of more than 21 miles an hour. In September, 1784, a Shetland pony, 11 hands high, carrying 70 lbs., was matched for 100 guineas to run from Norwich to Yarmouth and back, which is 44 miles. He performed it with ease in 3 h. 45 min., which was thought to be the greatest feat ever done by a horse of his height. In October, 1741, at the Curragh meeting in Ireland, Mr. Wilde engaged to ride 127 miles in 9 hours; he performed it in 6 h. 21 min., riding 10 horses, and allowing for mounting, dismounting, and a moment of refreshment; he rode for 6 hours at the rate of 20 miles an hour. Mr. Shafto, in 1762, with 10 horses, and 5 of them ridden twice, accomplished 504 miles in 1 hr. and 49 min. In 1763 he won a second match, which was to provide a person to ride 100 miles a day, on any horse each day, for 29 consecutive days, to have any number of horses not exceeding 20. He accomplished the task on 14 horses. Mr. Huell's Quibbler, however, afforded the most extraordinary instance on record of stoutness as well as speed when, in December, 1786, he ran 23 miles round the flat at Newmarket in 57 min. 10 sec."

The Word "Whoa."

The word "whoa" should never be used except when you want the horse to stop short. It is the habit of many horsemen when driving along at a speed of six or eight miles an hour, and coming to a strange place or object along the road, to say "whoa," and of course the horse stops and in return receives a few sharp cuts with the whip, says The National Stockman. Under such a driver the horse in a few months learns the wrong meaning to the word, and when a person takes him out to drive and a piece of paper or some other object scares him and the driver says "whoa!" the horse starts up faster, and the more the driver shouts the faster he goes. Why? Because he has been taught to stop at the word "whoa" and then receive punishment in return, so you have actually taught your horse to run away. I will give a substitute for the word "whoa" in this case. If you wish to slack up a little, instead of saying "whoa" say "steady," and in a few lessons the horse will understand that "steady" means to slack up and that "whoa" means to stop. "Back" should

mean back, and "stand" should mean stand.

Never lie to a horse or deceive him, make no false motions. Remember that he never forgets what you once teach him, whether it is good or bad. When hitched up allow no one to hold the horse by the head. Lay the lines over the dash. When you get into the carriage and the horse makes a move to start say "whoa!" and at the same time pull on the reins as if you were going to pull down a tall building, then repeat and get in. If he goes to move repeat, turn the cushion over, throw your hat in the air and toss half a dozen tin cans in the wagon, and if he moves jerk the lines and say "whoa," speaking as if you meant it, and thus let him know that you mean business. Don't say wo, who, whoosh, or hoo, but a good hearty "whoa."

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The man who buys.
Our advertisers all agree
They loose no "chink,"
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The Nor'-West Farmer is the means
To catch the West;
A trial trip will demonstrate
That 'tis the best.
So come along; we guarantee
We'll make you glad;
That ads. are read is proved because
This is an ad.

A badly made horse collar is a very painful thing for the horse to wear. They are responsible for most of the sore shoulders, and are only too common. A well-made collar is made so hard that it yields slightly to pressure, and retains, when used, its rounded form. It is usually the soft, flat collars which make sore shoulders.

The Breeders' Association of Lexington, Kentucky, has arranged to sell off all thoroughbred yearlings from mares not fast enough to win races. The first sale averaged \$22 a head, and they were mostly bought by dealers. It was remarked that few farmers bought even at those figures. This may mean either that the farmers have more sense than to buy racers, or that the farmers who like racing are too poor to buy at any price.

A report from the French Minister of Agriculture shows that in the last year 21,677 horses, 52 mules and 310 donkeys have been offered for sale as human food. About 1 in 20 of them were rejected by the market inspectors. Prime cuts of horse flesh brought as high as 18c. a pound, while the poorest brought up to 10c., quite as good as is paid in Canada for the best boiling beef. The business is growing year by year. Belgium buys great numbers of wornout English horses to be used in the same way.

The best way to get a fast walking horse is to train him as a colt to walk as fast as he can without trotting. A colt generally wants to go as fast as he can, but the trouble is he is allowed to do this at a trot. On the walk he is made to go slow to cool off after a trot. It would be much better to teach him to walk fast and don't allow him to trot until he has learned to walk as fast as he can without trotting. Train him to walk fast and make him keep on walking as fast as he can, and the habit will soon become a fixed one. Such a horse will be worth 25 per cent. more for farm work than a slow walking one.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

WALTER LYNCH, Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Post Office and Railway Station, Westbourne, Manitoba. This herd has competed sixteen times in fifteen years with both imported and home bred cattle and has won fifteen 1st and one 2nd, herd prizes.—1586

D. FRASER & SONS, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep. Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty, from the best strains in the United States.

W. J. HELLIWELL, Oak Lake, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins. All kinds of above young stock for sale. Prices right.

R. L. LANG, Spruce Bank Farm, Oak Lake, Man., breeder and importer of Shorthorn Cattle, improved Berkshire Swine, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns. Young stock for sale. 2448

W. M. MCBRIDE, importer and breeder of improved Chester White Pigs. Young stock for sale. Pairs and trios furnished not akin. Address—Wm. McBride, Box 253, Portage la Prairie, Man.

W. J. MCCOMB, Beresford, Man., breeder of Pure bred Herefords. I have a large herd of young stock, also a few aged breeders for sale. My stock is of the best and prices right. 2453

KENNETH MCLEOD, Dugald, Manitoba. Chester White and Suffolk Pigs for sale. My stock are prize winners at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

JICKLING & SONS, Dew Drop Ranch, Carman, Man. Breeders of Oxford Down Sheep, improved Yorkshire Pigs & B. Leghorn Poultry. Stock for sale.

THOS. SPEERS, Oak Lake, breeder and importer of Shorthorn Cattle & Berkshire Pigs. Old and young stock for sale, either sex, for show or breeding. 2446

A. J. MORRISON, Carman, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns and Berkshires. 3-year-old bull, Sir Walter III, and Swine for sale.

HENRY LAYCOCK, Rosebank, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and P. China Swine. Young stock of both classes for sale. Prices satisfactory.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., North Nation Mills, P.Q. Importers and Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 1642

JOHN TURNER, "Bonny Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Address, John Turner, Carroll, Man.

W. F. PIEPER, Morden, Man. Pedigrees, Calling and Show Cards in pen work. Everything in the line of engraving. Send stamp for samples.

J. VAN VEEN, breeder of Galloway and Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep, Lake View Ranch, File Hills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. 1588

JAS. BRAY, Oak Grove Farm. Breeder of improved large Yorkshire Pigs. Young Pigs for sale. Address Jas. Bray, Longburn, Man. 1594

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont., Importers and Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 1643

JAS. ROBERTSON, Beaver Brand Farm, Glendale P.O., Man. Poland China Pigs for sale from imported stock. Prices right.

W. M. SMITH, Fairfield Plains, Ont. Ayrshires, Southdowns, P. Chinas, Duroc Jerseys, Poultry.

WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Correspondence solicited.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Stock for sale. 2481

P. McDONALD, Virden, Man., breeder of Improved Berkshires. Aged boar cheap. Young stock.

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Manitoba. Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle. Young Stock for sale. 1731

MENZIES BROS., Shoal Lake, Man., breeders of Shorthorns, Oxford Downs and Berkshires.

H. R. TOLTON, Oak Lake, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Prize-winning young Bull for sale.

JNO. S. GIBSON, Morden, Man. Shorthorns and P. land Chinas. Bull (22801) and Boars for sale.

WALTER JAMES, Rosser, Man. Breeder of choice Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine.

GEO. N. HARRIS, Lynden, Ont. Breeder of reg. Berkshire Pigs. Young stock for sale.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, Fairfax, Manitoba, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

ALEX. D. GAMLEY, importer and breeder of Leicester Sheep, Box 193, Brandon, Man.

WM. HEDLEY, Oak River, Man., breeder of Leicester Sheep. Rams for sale. 2447

JAS. MURRAY, Breeder of Leicester Sheep. Young Rams for sale. Lyleton, Man. 1627

GEO. RANKIN, Hamiota, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Stock always for sale. 2443

T. JASPER, Bradwardine. Shorthorn Bulls, Berkshires and Oxford Downs for sale.

ALEX. WOOD, Souris, Man., Breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

CATTLE.

Wintering at a Straw Stack.

Can cattle be well wintered on straw? This will be found in the coming years a much more practically vital question for the Manitoba farmer than it now is, and therefore it is worth while to go down to the root of the matter, if one can possibly get there. For the last two falls the wintering of our stock at home has not been a source of profit. Calves could be sold in the fall for more than in former years they were worth in the spring, and it is no proof of economy to keep stock six months for nothing merely because we know that there is a pile of rough feed in our fields that can, if wanted, be turned to account as feed.

It is as well to state at the outset that the average straw pile by itself will not bring calves through the winter in good shape. The digestive system of an average calf is not strong enough to take out of a straw pile all that it needs to keep it hearty. A load each of early and well-cured hay is wanted to bring through a calf in such shape that it can go to pasture and make proper gains as a yearling. Even if a few hundred or more of chop are thrown in along with that hay a well-graded calf will more than pay for it. Let it be understood at the start that it is not only pulling a beast through the winter, but the doing of it with profit that should be the aim of every feeder. Whether the feed is to be poor or rich; the all-import-

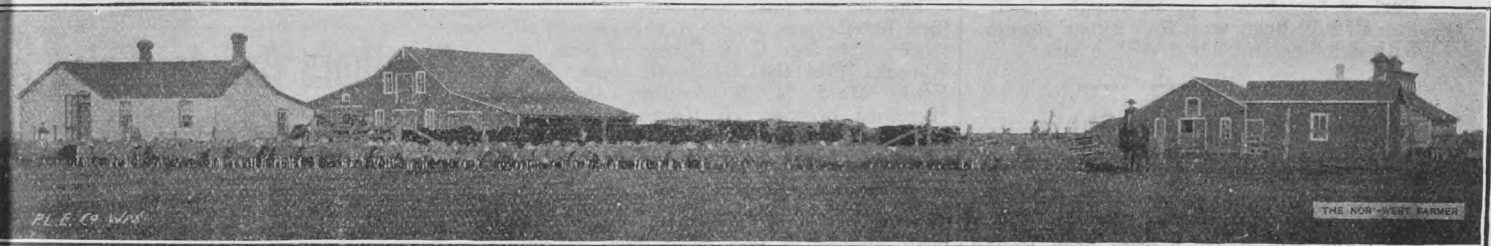
entirely on the conditions from start to finish. A good start is always an advantage, if we know how to turn it to account, and in this particular business too many farmers are nearly sand blind to the real nature of the case. If we take any beast away down in condition and put it where it can get more liberal feed, the first work of Mother Nature will be to lay up a little internal fat. By and by the feed will show on the external frame work, but Nature, like a good general, takes most pains to strengthen the citadel of life. As that feed goes on doing its good work, the beast grows outwardly and inwardly, and if the feed be pasture it will do most good in the fall as the herbage ripens. Please note another feature of this autumn feeding. It is all made, if possible, from high land herbage, varied, ripe—often with the seed in it—and in the circumstances perfectly nutritious. The high land grasses of Manitoba, as every practical man knows, are highly nutritious. No beast will of its own accord eat in a swamp in the fall season. Its instinct, always an unerring guide, takes it to the higher ground. We, of course, want to get all that swamp hay for winter, and the beasts having then no choice, must eat it or do worse.

And here come in the two first points to be specially noted in regard to the winter feeding of straw. (1) The beast we are to winter is in an ideally perfect condition for going into a severe winter. All its tissues are padded with fat, and its internal organs are covered by a coat of fat as productive of comfort as the seal jacket of a tenderly reared lady. Give such a

animal food, than it ought to be. But a man that never heard one of these learned words may be, and often has been, a very capable feeder, because, though he could not explain the reason, he still knew as a fact that straw from sound high land was better feed than that from soft low land, and the greener that straw was cut the more palatable and nutritious it was always found to be. Young men with a fair smattering of high class training mostly got in colleges and model farms may look down from their pedestal and smile at the lack of scientific knowledge of the outgoing generation of feeders, but it should never be forgotten that an "ounce of mother wit is worth a pound of clergy." And though not exactly knowing why our unscientific predecessors

"Not versed in the language of the schools
Were strong in sense and wise without the rules."

The level headed common sense of some of the plain practical men on our grain farms to-day has all the facts and experience to guide it, and has been all along by its timely light turning out cattle as well wintered, and as well finished in the long run as any college graduate within reach of our acquaintance. In all we have said and we may yet have to say on this question of feeding, it is quite as much the testimony of the creature fed and shrewdly, observant man who fed it, as well as the scientific exponent of those facts, and that experience, that we must go to for solid ground on which to build when we want to trace out to its very roots the way in which and the reason



View on the Farm of Frank Hill, Hartney, Man.

ant point is the profit we can take out of the work and feed we expend on that animal.

So much then for the wintering of the calf. Only those who have noted the rush of growth made in the second summer of its existence can properly estimate the profit of being liberal rather than stingy in the treatment of the calf during its first winter. After that it can be put through the next winter, or two winters, as the case may be, at a merely nominal cost, and often without a bite of hay or chop feed. In the early spring, and even after it has gone out to feed for itself on the lush growths of the nearest swamp, is the best time to give a bite of chop to a cheaply wintered cattle beast. The profit of that kind of treatment is of two kinds. That sweet bite of swamp grass has next to no nourishment in it, and consequently the beast will roam it may be for several miles in search of the unknown something that will satisfy its natural cravings. If that something is a half gallon of chop, with a dash of salt thrown in, each beast of that herd will turn up at night with certainty, and save, it may be, whole days of hunting by the man who is too slow witted to understand why his cattle will persist in wandering all over and wasting his time hunting them. But, though that bite of chop is a prudent and profitable outlay, there can be no doubt that in this country tens of thousands of young stock and dry cows can be wintered almost alone or altogether on straw.

The profit or loss that may come out of this cheap style of wintering will depend

beast the chance to fill itself from an ordinary straw stack as the feed on the prairie or pasture gets scanty or buried in snow, and if there should be a shortage in the nutritive value of that straw, the hoarded fat is drawn on little by little, perhaps not at all for months, but it is always ready in the savings bank for any emergency.

Notice (2) that the straw grew as a rule on high and dry land; the land on which the capital steers of past years got their feed. No chop was wanted in those days to finish a Christmas beeve. To produce export wheat we have plowed up those virgin pastures, and our stock must now be content with what they can scrape from land too rough or too wet to grow grain. But though the cream of the substance of our grain fields goes to feed people far away, the very straw from that land has a special nutritive value in it. The sounder and higher the grade of the wheat our fields produce the richer will be the feeding quality of the straw it grows on. In olden days, oat straw was believed to have greater feeding value than wheat straw, and the opinion was well grounded as a rule. Not so much perhaps because intrinsically oat straw is the best, but often, we think, because the oats were cut greener than the wheat, and therefore the oat straw was richer in the elements most essential to the upbuilding of a healthy animal structure.

If we go to scientific teachers for light on this point they will tell us, perhaps, that straw, especially if quite ripe, is poorer in protein, the flesh-forming element in all

why cattle can be wintered successfully and at a nominal cost with no other feed than a good straw stack can be depended upon to furnish.

The science—the reason why of this we shall deal with in our next issue.

Cypress Hills Output During 1898.

The Medicine Hat News gives a resume of the values of the different kinds of stock shipped out this year from the district tributary to Medicine Hat, Maple Creek and Swift Current stations. The Cypress Hills are among the best stock ranges of the west, and this record shows a great increase over previous years. Including what went for home consumption in those towns with outgoing shipments there were:—

	Head.	Value.
Cattle	9,628	\$365,864
Horses	317	15,850
Sheep	17,249	56,249
Wool		35,000
Hides		2,500

making a total production for the year of close on \$500,000.

The exports of cattle from Medicine Hat for the last three years have been as follows: 1896, 902; 1897, 1,813; 1898, 4,131. Within the last year 4,640 head of eastern stockers have been brought in for grazing and 62 head of pure bred were in that number. There is still ample room for more, and no better pasture can be found anywhere.

Smithfield Fat Stock Show.

The centennial show of this society was held at London on Dec. 5-9. At the first show there were two classes for cattle, two for sheep, and the total prize money \$235. To-day there are nearly 100 classes for cattle, sheep, pigs and carcasses and the prize money is over \$8,000. The highest honors at Smithfield, as at Birmingham, were won by the Earl of Strathmore with the heifer Ju-Ju. Besides the class prize of her breed, she won a silver cup worth \$150, champion plate as best beast in the show, \$500; challenge cup, value \$750, given by the Queen, and the centenary gold medal. The Queen's great Short-horn heifer, Margaret, was here turned down; C. H. Learner's heifer, placed below her at Birmingham, having improved while repeated showing has taken the bloom off the Queen's female. The Queen was, however, 1st for Devon steer and heifer, and 1st for 2-year-old Hereford steer (a wonderful animal), as well as the breed cups for Devons and Herefords. Her Majesty had also reserve for second best beast in the show. The prizes for best Shorthorn went to W. E. Learner, Norwich; for the best Galloway to Thos. Biggar & Sons; for best West Highland to Sir R. E. Cathcart. The champion prize challenge cup and gold medal for pigs went to Berkshires; for sheep to Shropshires.

The champion heifer, Ju-Ju, was sold to go to Wales and weighed 1,757 lbs.. The biggest steer in the hall weighed 2,162 lbs. The Queen's cup for best beast bred by exhibitor has been once already won by the Earl of Strathmore in 1896 with a heifer, has already been won four times running with a heifer and never with a steer.

Birmingham Fat Show.

This was the jubilee show of the society, and there were 189 entries of cattle, many of them of rare quality. The champion of the show was Ju-Ju, a pure bred Polled Angus heifer shown by the Earl of Strathmore. She was 1st in her class and had besides the Queen's prize, value \$250; President's prize, \$125; besides the Elkington challenge cup, Webb challenge cup, and Thorley challenge cup, each worth \$550, but only to become the property of the winner if won three years in succession. She also won \$250 as the best Scot. The reserve for all these prizes except the last was a pure bred Shorthorn heifer owned by the Queen, which was 1st in her class and won \$250 as the best Shorthorn. The Queen was also the owner of the best Devon steer and female, and yearling Hereford steer, as well as specials of \$100 each for best Devon and Hereford. The cattle shown by the Queen are all bred by herself at Windsor, and her repeated victories in the face of such strong opposition do much credit to her manager. The animal that appeared to make greatest gains for age at this show was a Welsh steer that at 1,084 days made 2,165 lbs. Next best was a Shorthorn that at 578 days weighed 1,397 lbs. A Shropshire lamb, 273 days old, showed a daily gain of 1.76 lbs., and three cross-bred lambs, averaging 300 days' old, had average daily gains of 2.12 lbs. to 2.29 lbs. each.

Heifer Beef.

All over the States there is a decided difference in the selling price of steer and heifer beef, often as much as a cent a pound difference in live weight being made in the selling price of the two. Is this distinction based on the actual merits

of the case, or is it based on the same ignorant and unreasoning prejudice that will prefer a red bull to a roan or a white one of superior individual merit and breeding?

There may be risk of loss on a beef heifer, owing to the possibility of undetected pregnancy, but there are cases continually coming up of females that from some cause or other will not breed, and if deductions are to be allowed on such animals, it would be interesting to get down to the actual merits of the case and find whether a heifer fed the same way and to the same stage of maturity as a steer furnishes any good reason why she should be sold for any less money. Perhaps there may be even in a well bred and fed heifer a greater amount of waste and shrinkage than in a steer of the same age, but we know of no attempt having been made by any of the numerous experimenters on breeding and feeding to get such data from actual tests as would settle this question. It is pretty certain that so long as butchers can get a cent or half a cent of reduction on a heifer they will take no pains to enlighten the public on this matter. In England, where much more attention is paid to the distinctive merits of individual carcasses than has ever been done here, heifer beef is looked on as more juicy and palatable than steer meat of the same age. Do the English butchers know less about their business than the Americans?

A Great Hereford Sale.

The highest price ever paid for a Hereford female was made at the sale of the stock of the late C. S. Cross, of Emporia, Kansas. For the 4-year-old cow, Beau Real's Maid, K. B. Armour, the great Hereford breeder, of Kansas City, paid \$2,250, and at the same sale he paid \$1,025 for the 2-year-old bull, Climax 4th. Climax, a 4-year-old, made \$900, as also did a 3-year-old son of Beau Real. Pretty Maid, a 3-year-old, made, \$1,055. Of 104 head offered at this great sale, 57 bulls sold for an average of \$307.10, and 47 females averaged \$365. At the last public sale on the same farm the imported 2-year-old bull, Salisbury, sold for \$3,000.

The American farmer who stayed with his stock and maintained a good bull at the head of his herd during the dull times is having his "innings" now. Those farmers, who kept right on improving their herds by judicious mating with carefully selected bulls, and backed this up by good feeding during the past few years, when the great majority of farmers were slackening their efforts because prices were low, now find that their stock is in most active demand at very remunerative prices. Prime fat steers bring a high price, and there are far too few of them. It is estimated that there are fewer cattle in the United States, in proportion to the population than at any other period during the past twenty-five years. Good feeders are equally scarce, and the lot of the feeder who has to purchase is not to be envied. Somewhat similar circumstances prevail on this side of the line. When prices were low the breeders and farmers slackened their efforts and are now sorry for it. A few wise folks took advantage of the low prices to purchase good stock and are now reaping the benefit of their foresight. The top notch of the upward trend has not been reached yet and will not be for some years, because there is a shortage of cattle all over and it will take some years to stock up to the normal number. Manitoba farmers should aim to raise all the stock they possibly can.

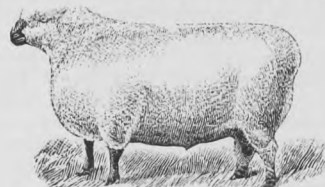
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IMPORTER OF

Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney!
STALLIONS,

Has a few choice ones for sale; also

Pure Bred Shropshire Sheep.



Rams and ewes from the most fashionable imported blood. Inspection invited. For full particulars apply

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Box 483, BRANDON, MAN.

Prairie Home Stock Farm,

CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.



Shorthorn and Ayrshire Cattle.

Shropshire Sheep.

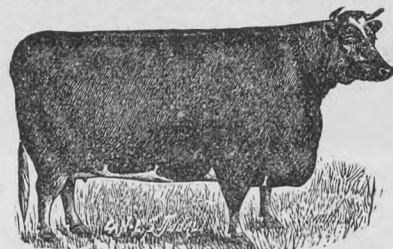
Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine.

Correspondence solicited.

2260

THOS. GREENWAY, PROP.

Shorthorn Bull for Sale.



I offer for sale **TOPSMAN**, the champion Shorthorn Bull at Winnipeg Industrial, 1897. I have used him on my herd as long as is prudent. He is a good stock-getter, none better and will be a bargain for the one who gets him. I have 8 bull calves for sale, sired by Topsmen and Stanley 6th. Anyone wishing to obtain a first-class animal will make no mistake in writing.

J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man.



I WANT TO SELL THIS FALL

50 Pure-bred Berkshires, including that prize-winning Boar, Leinster Duke, Reg. No. 3707 (certificate of registration furnished for all), a number of extra good M. B. Turkeys (from imported stock), Light Brahmas and B.P. Rock Cockerels.

Satisfactory dealing.

WM. KITSON,
Burnside, Man.

FOR

HEREFORDS

CALL ON OR WRITE TO

J. E. MARPLES,

Poplar Grove Farm, Deleau, Man.
(Pipestone Branch C.P.R.)

When writing, mention The Farmer

English Beef.

W. Griffith, who left Emerson some time ago for Wales to promote emigration from that district, thus discourses on "English" beef. "There are about 200,000 people in Cardiff. Perhaps enough English beef to feed 20,000 of them is killed weekly. The rest eaten is States and Canadian beef killed at Birkenhead. 199,000 of these Cardiffians will tell you they do not eat any foreign stuff, meaning 'States and Canadian.' They like a 'bit of English,' and of course they all think they get 'English.' Some time ago I was at the sale by auction of a cargo of States and Canadian beef shipped to Cardiff. It amused me to note that all the butchers in Cardiff who confine themselves to the 'home fed' and 'English' trade were extensive buyers. It has its amusing side, has this kind of thing, but if you look into the matter a little deeper it means in the end that the producer in Canada is made to suffer by the low price paid, and the Englishman at home is getting fancy prices for his 'English' beef produced in Manitoba. A man died in Liverpool the other day worth \$450,000, and he made it in about 17 years handling Canadian beef.

The great lesson taught at the Chicago Fat Cattle show, was that the greatest profit was made when the animal was young. For instance, the average cost of growing steers from birth to 12 months of age averaged \$3.39 per 100 lbs. live weight and they weighed up to 1,000 lbs.. Five of these animals were carried over another year and the cost per lb. gain was \$7.97 per 100 lbs., or nearly eight cents per lb., although the increase was an average of 604 lbs. The next year two were fed on, and the cost per lb. of added weight was over 12½ cents per lb. live weight.

According to recent statistics the amount of beef, mutton, bacon and pork consumed in Great Britain per capita is 128 lbs. annually. Of this amount 64 per cent. is home-grown and 36 per cent. imported. The figures for several years back are not accessible, but it is safe to assume that the proportion of live stock and meat products sent to England from abroad is growing rapidly year by year. The export business is scarcely twenty-five years old, and now this continent feeds nearly a third of Britain's population. The way the business is growing it will not take many years for these figures

kind of skill can only come from inborn taste and aptitude improved by daily watchfulness and work, and intelligent study of every thing contributory to actual success. Mere cleverness is almost as ineffective as mere money, for victories are not won in this field by a rush as at Omurman. Besides, all that can be got from observation and reading and discussion with experts, as well as careful thought of his own, the aspirant in breeding must "learn to labor and to wait." His skill will, to a certain extent, reap its due reward, but it takes a long time to find out the best combinations, and even these will not always "nick in" so as to satisfy. But though unsatisfactory results may come now and then through no fault of his, such a breeder will always find the work he delights in satisfying and not seldom profitable.

The farmer who economizes by using a scrub or inferior grade bull is on a par with the Irishman who knocked a hole in the bottom of his leaky boat to let the water out.

When giving cattle rough feed in racks in the yard, it should be placed there frequently, so that it will be clean and ap-



Farm Buildings of James Davidson, five miles North-East of Cypress River, Man.

In no country in the world does the middle man have such profits."

The horn tissue develops from the skin just as do hoofs and claws in the lower animals, and nails in human beings. There is a zone in the skin about the base of the horn, known as the matrix, from which new horn-cells are constantly being formed, the older parts being pushed on. If we destroy the periosteum, from which the bony part of the horn is formed, and the matrix, from which the horny part is formed, we prevent the further development of the horn.

The health, the strength and the general condition of an animal do not depend so much on the amount of the food it consumes, and not even so much on the quality of that food, as some people imagine. Two different animals will take a very different amount of nourishment out of the same amount and kind of food. The difference in result will depend greatly on the digestion. It is the use they make of it more than what they eat that we must look to, and the one that looks best on common food is the best always both to feed and breed from.

to reach a half; in fact, there is no telling where it will stop.

In building stone stables, it is well to plan the interior arrangement as carefully as possible before the structure is put up, and have all necessities built into the wall where needed. But this cannot always be done, and not infrequently a change of circumstances occurs which demands some after arrangement in the stabling. "The best laid plans o' mice an' men gang aft a-glee." To provide against these disturbances is it not a good plan to have two or three scantling of say 2x4 inches built horizontally into the stonework at heights of about one and six feet from the floor? This is very easily done when building. Being preserved by the lime, the wood will remain sound, and they are found to be very handy in case any partitions have to be made, a door hung, or even to drive in hooks to keep forks out of the way of stock.

Any one with the command of money enough can start a collection of well bred stock. There are always plenty of breeders willing to sell and give into the bargain valuable advice, if asked. But it takes more than good stock and good advice to make a successful breeder. That

petizing. Stock do not like feed that has been mussed over.

Where a box stall is kept for calving cows, and a number calve in it, all bedding should be removed after each birth and the floors and sides thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with quicklime or solutions of carbolic acid or corrosive sublimate.

Testing the cows is the proper way to know which are the best ones, but we must not be too quick to condemn a cow. She may be a better cow than we take her to be. In this connection Prof. H. H. Dean, of the Agricultural College at Guelph, Ont., in a lecture on milk production, says: "In looking over our record I noticed that we have only one cow now that we had when we went to the dairy department of the college in 1891. She has given 4,360 to 6,569 pounds milk a year, and from 203 pounds to 376 pounds butter per year since 1891. That teaches that it is not proper to judge the ability of a cow upon one year's record alone." While this may be true, there are other signs, such as the temperament, feeding capacity and size, which all go to indicate to the initiated whether the cow will be a profitable one or not to keep.

SHEEP.

American Leicester Breeders' Association.

The annual meeting of this association was held at Brantford during the week of the fat stock show. The president, in his address, made pleasing reference to Canada and some of her sheep breeders. He had visited Canada twenty-six times, and, with two exceptions, taken back some sheep with him each time. The secretary's report showed that the association had had a very successful year, and the financial standing was exceedingly good. A. W. Smith, of Maple Lodge, Ont., advocated a higher standard for registration, and moved that the standard be as follows: All sheep at present registered shall be accepted for registration, as well as their progeny. Likewise, all imported sheep registered in any authorized Leicester flock book in Great Britain, or from any reputable flock not registered, three months' time to be given to those not now registered to do so. After considerable discussion the motion was carried. The next annual meeting will be held in Ontario at the same place that the Provincial Fat Stock Society holds its next show. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, is vice-president; John Kelly, Shakespeare; Jas. Snell, Clinton; C. Wood, Freeman; J. M. Guardhouse, Highfield, and John Gaunt, St. Helen's, are Canadians on the board of directors. A. J. Temple, Cameron, Ill., is the secretary of the association.

American Oxford Down Breeders' Association.

The annual meeting of the American Oxford Down Record Association was held in Brantford during the week of the fat stock show. There was a fair attendance. Geo. McKerrow, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes in Wisconsin, said the Oxford sheep trade was in a very hopeful condition, and those useful sheep were rapidly growing in favor. He said it was an Oxford that won the championship at the Centennial Exposition in 1876, the Columbian Exposition in 1893, and the Omaha Exhibition in 1898. A new volume of the record will soon be issued. The year's finances show a balance on hand of \$1,356.32. The total membership at present is 130. Jas. Tolton, Walkerton, is vice-president for Ontario, and Henry Arkell, Arkell, is on the board of directors. The secretary is W. A. Shafer, Middletown, Ohio.

One pretty level headed critic takes exception to the argument that Indians and half-breeds will be tempted, by doubling or trebling the present bounty on wolves, to kill more of them. He even says that it might work the other way. They are naturally so indolent that if for a she wolf they could get five times the present bounty they would hunt so much the less, because the pressure of necessity would be less felt.

The St. Paul Farmer announces the introduction of a new breed of sheep, evolved by Mr. Bell, of Minnesota, by a combination of Shropshire, Southdown and Lincoln blood. The introducer has christened his new breed the "North Stars," and for both wool and mutton, with the ability to carry a profitable fleece until six years old, with oil enough to keep the life of the wool, but not enough to chill the sheep in winter. He thinks he has a breed without a rival.

At the present time there are about 300,000 sheep being fed round Minneapolis. The principal part of their food are the screenings from the great elevators that store the wheat for the Minneapolis flour mills. This is about ten times the number of the whole sheep stock in Manitoba.

Wolves are becoming more numerous and at the same time more daring, and frequently run down their prey even in door yards. A few days ago Alexander Mutch, near Crystal City, had a valuable Shropshire ram worried close to his house during the noon hour. P. Cram also lost a number of sheep recently, while other instances are being reported every now and again.—Pilot Mound Sentinel.

Fast dogs are being used at different places to run down the wolves, and besides the bounty excellent sport is enjoyed. Shilsons Bros., Star Mound, have already killed a few. H. Hardy, Pomeroy, has killed five with grey hounds, and a son of Andrew Graham has killed some in the same way. Robt. Brown, Macdonald Station, has killed 30 this fall, hunting them with a stag hound and greyhound. A. Skinner, Carman, has had a calf killed by wolves, which attacked the cow at the same time. In the wooded districts of Minnesota the wolves have increased greatly since the bounty was abolished, and sheep cannot now be kept. Same story everywhere.

Samuel McCaughney, of Coonong, New South Wales, is the largest sheep farmer in the world. He shears 1,250,000 sheep this season, and would have had more, but lost 250,000 in the drouth two years ago. This, however, he thought little of, as every year he has between 300,000 and 400,000 lambs. At his stations on Darling River, Toorak and Dunlop, he has 1,500,000 acres, fenced and divided into paddocks, with dams, tanks and artesian wells. Here he shears 600,000 sheep. In Queensland he has a fine property where he shears 400,000. The Coonong station contains 41,000 acres and 15,000 sheep of very high quality for breeding, from which are sent annually large drafts to improve the flocks in the other stations.

The supposition that an animal is the half and half compound of its sire and dam may easily lead into error. Some offspring resemble the one, some the other, most closely; it may be almost or wholly to the exclusion of likeness to one of the two parents. There are also instances of great variety of modifications and compromises in the immediate offspring of a single pair. One has the color of the male with the form of the female, another vice versa, a third the color and form of one with the constitution and temper of the other, and so forth, in different degrees of likeness to the respective parents in every particular. While it is true, indeed, that the best do not always breed the best, and that by reversion the tendency in a certain direction may be retraced or checked, yet it is also true that where a tendency to reproduce and to confirm any one special characteristic or property is observed, selection can so strengthen that tendency as to make that property or characteristic hereditary.

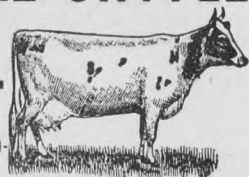
CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N.Y.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

AND

Fancy Poultry.



CHOICE EXHIBITION & BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.

Winners at Toronto Industrial, London and Ottawa, 1898. A grand lot of Chicks, including L. Brahms, P. Cochins, S. G. Dorkings, Houdans, R. C., White and Brown and S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, Golden, Silver and W. C. Black Polands, Silver Spangled and G. Pencilled Hamburgs. Also Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks and Bronze Turkeys.

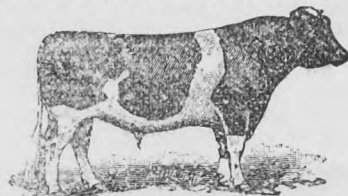
For Particulars write—

2457

W. STEWART & SON, Menie, Ont.

Holstein Bull Calves

OF THE FAMOUS TEAKE STRAIN.



If you want one, write. Can be crated and sent to any part of the Northwest.

Address—JAMES GLENNIE,

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Box 95, ARDEN, MAN

TREDINNOCK HERD

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AYRSHIRES.



Winners at the leading fairs of 1898. Awarded at Toronto, London and Ottawa—16 firsts, two sweepstakes, silver medal and other prizes, in all numbering 34, among which were seven herd prizes, four being firsts, and first for four calves, bred and owned by exhibitor.

ROBERT REFORD, Proprietor. JAS. BODEN, Manager. ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

2458

GALLOWAYS.

FOR SALE,

EIGHT BULL CALVES

Six being calved April and two June, 1898.

PRICES FROM \$50.00 TO \$65.00.

Also Heifers and Cows, at reasonable prices. Stock all well pedigreed and of first-class quality. Apply to

T. M. CAMPBELL, Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste, Man.

FOR SALE.

Five grandly bred young SHORTHORN BULLS, ranging from 10 to 20 months old, thick, short legged fellows. Prices reasonable.

Address—ROBERT WHITE, Wakopa, Man.

PURE BRED AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Imported from Scotland, of the very best prize winning milking families, possessing large size, robust constitution, beautiful udders and large teats. Gold Medal herd from 1893 to 1897 at leading Canadian shows. Great prize record. Not been exhibited since. Choice Tamworth Swine—The bacon pig of the day. Stock all from noted prize-winners. Choice Collie Dogs—Imported and home bred. Won all leading prizes in Canada up to 1897, also second at New York Bench Show in 1897.

Stock all ages for sale.

R. G. STEACY, Importer and Breeder, 1876 Box 720, BROCKVILLE, ONT.

A. ELLIOTT, Pond Mills P.O., Ont.

Has for sale Oxford Sheep, Collie Dogs, White Holland, Bronze and Narragansett Turkeys, Embden Geese and Pekin Ducks, all of the best strains.

SWINE.

Bacon Hogs at Brantford.

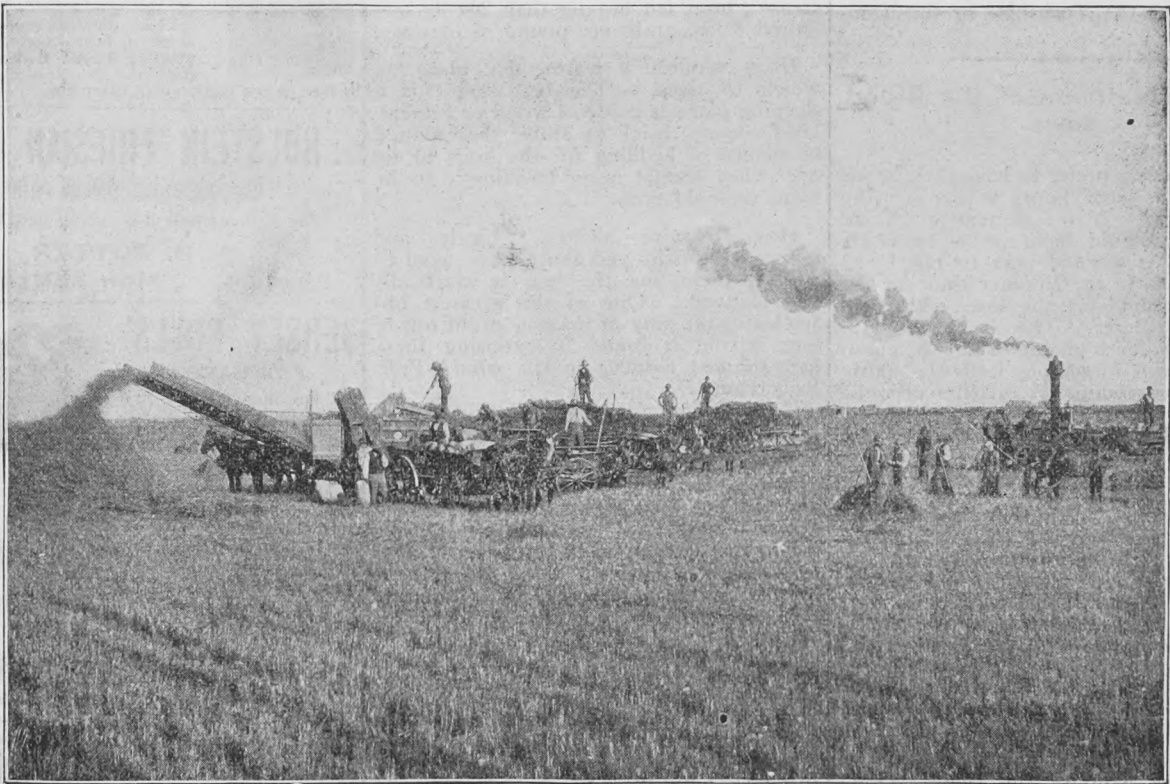
The raising of hogs for the packers has grown to be quite a business in Ontario, yet, though large numbers are raised yearly, there is still a great diversity of opinion as to the proper way of breeding the ideal bacon hog. The breeders of the so-called bacon-producing breeds claim, of course, that they have the ideal hog and that to get the proper thing animals of these particular breeds must be used. On the other hand, the breeders of those breeds, that have given large profits to feeders on the other side of the line, and which have been called the "lard hog," claim that the bacon pig is not so much a matter of breed as a question of feed. They also claim that pigs of their breeding bring just as much money at the packing houses as those of the much-talked-of bacon breeds (which seems to be very

the tail joins the body is 3 feet $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; across the back on loins he measures 11 inches and across the shoulders $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; he measures 4 feet around the body at the flank, and about an inch less at the heart; from shoulder to front of ham is 23 inches; he has a light jowl; the bones in the head are not large, and he is almost as smooth and straight along the side as a ruler." The addresses and the discussions on them were very helpful, and those who heard them have now a much clearer idea of just what is wanted by the packers. We wish we could give our readers this talk in full, but space will not permit. A brief summary must suffice. Later we hope to give our readers cuts of the sides of the prize winners of the block test.

* * *

Although a hog may pass as an ideal animal, he may not turn out as nicely as is expected. The sweepstakes prize for best live bacon hogs was won by a nice pen of pure bred Yorkshires; these same pigs entered for the block test and were

tween the Yorkshire and Berkshire. There are a great many farmers who are strong believers in the last cross—a Yorkshire boar and a Berkshire sow—for producing the ideal bacon hog. The litters will be more even in size and make better growth than when a Berkshire boar is mated with a Yorkshire sow. Mr. Leach, of the Wm. Davies Co., is reported in The Weekly Sun as saying that he preferred a Berk crossed with an Improved York, to any other type. "The Berk," he said, "gives us the best ham we get, but the breed is apt to run too much to fat, and is too short. The Berk is also thin in the belly, while the York is thicker there. A cross from these two makes an excellent combination. The York gives the length of body and thickness of belly; it gives also the thinner back, while the Berk adds the fine ham. Next in order I would put the thoroughbred Tam or a cross of York and Tam. The weakness in the Tam is that the ham is apt to be a little 'peaked.' The Tam does not cross well with the Berk."



Threshing Scene in Assiniboia, N.W.T.

near the truth), and also that a pound of gain can be made at a much cheaper rate. Others again believe that the cross-bred pig makes the ideal animal.

* * *

Owing to this diversity of opinion and the great desire on the part of the farmers to know what is the ideal bacon hog, the directors of the Ontario Provincial Fat Stock Show decided to introduce a block test at the show, which was held at Brantford the first few days of December. The animals were first judged alive by experts from the different packing houses, then killed, and judged again. Then, with the carcasses hanging behind them, representatives of the packers explained to their audience the differences in these carcasses, pointed out their defects and good points and showed why they chose the first prize lot. One ideal bacon pig was selected from among the living pigs and driven up to a ring in front of the speakers. The Weekly Sun thus describes him: "The hog shown weighs 220 lbs. live weight, from between the ears to the point where

awarded only fifth place. The first prize in the block test was won by a pair of Tamworths, but one of them was $11\frac{1}{2}$ months old, while one of the Yorkshires was only 6 months old and dressed only 8 lbs. less meat. There can be no doubt that the younger hog was the more profitable animal. The first place in the block test was won by high grade Tamworths, second by Yorkshire grades, third by Tamworth grades, fourth by pure bred Berkshires, and fifth by pure bred Yorkshires.

* * *

There is no breed perfect—they all have their weak as well as their strong points. An examination of the hogs that pass into the packer's hands shows that the largest proportion are grades, and it is thought that it is possible to use all the larger breeds profitably. One of the packers said he thought that the largest proportion of the hogs that passed his inspection were Yorkshires; next came Tamworths, then a cross between the Yorkshire and Tamworth, and next a cross be-

While the block test and the conference following it have been very beneficial, it has nevertheless clearly shown that the ideal breed for bacon hogs has not been produced yet. The Yorkshires, Tamworths, and Berkshires apparently take rank in the order named as pure breeds. They all have their good qualities. The Yorkshire has the best back and the best belly; the Tamworth has the best head, having the least waste though the snout is so long; while the Berkshire has the best ham.

* * *

The packers have complained a good deal the past season about soft bacon. Experiments carried on by Professors Robertson, of Ottawa, and Day, of Guelph, show that having an ideal hog it may be spoiled by improper feeding. Hogs raised on pasture should be finished by a week or two's feed on grain. Exercise is also an important matter. Hogs raised in a pen with only a limited amount of exercise will be apt to get too fat and will be badly bruised in shipping.

The first prize pigs were pastured during the summer and had a little mill feed given them. When the cold weather came on they were penned and given roots and grain. Roots were strongly recommended for growing hogs, especially if the pen was not too cold. Pasture of some kind, with a little mill feed or grain, is the ideal way to feed bacon hogs in the summer, and warm quarters, with roots and grain, the ideal winter method. One of the packers recommended cooking roots for the hogs, but Professor Curtiss, of Iowa, who was present, said that the result of numerous experiments in the United States showed that potatoes were the only feed that could be profitably boiled.

Professor Curtiss was equally strong in the opinion that the bacon hog could be fed as cheaply as the thick fat one. He said he knew that a great many farmers held the opposite opinion, but it was not founded on facts. Where the hogs were free to take exercise, experiment showed that the Berkshire costs as much pound for pound as the Yorkshire or the Tamworth.

Winter Treatment of the Brood Sows.

Most breeders prefer to have their brood sows lie on earth floors while carrying their young. If on cement or board floors they should have access to earth. For this it is a good plan to put by a stock of sods in the summer time for the purpose of supplying the sows with earth during the winter. This is supposed to prevent the development of the ravenous appetite which sometimes leads the mother to eat her young. A mixture of wood ashes, salt, burnt bones and charcoal will also be relished by the sows if placed where they can get it.

Many farmers keep their brood sows quite thin while carrying their young, being under the impression that they will thus secure a better litter. It is a mistaken idea. The sow should be kept in good flesh, so that she can nourish the young pigs and bring them to the highest state of perfection. On the other hand, she should not be allowed to become excessively fat.

The brood sow should be allowed to take all the exercise she wants. Don't confine her to a small pen and expect good results. She should have a certain amount of bulky food. Roots will make a good addition to her diet; they have a laxative effect that will be very beneficial to her system, but her food should not consist of them entirely.

Pay for Quality.

It seems strange that the buyers of farm produce should act with so little consideration as they do in so many cases. A hog raiser complained to us the other day on this score. The pork packers, he said, keep preaching to us about the kind of hog with which they want to be supplied, and yet they make no difference in price between long and short-bodied porkers. The chubby, hardy animals, which have been sent to market with a bad finish bring, he complains, as much per pound as the finest pigs sent to the buyer in the best shape. The complaint has more foundation than we could wish. If the packers find any class of hogs of special value to them, probably a difference in price would have more real effect in encouraging the growing of that particular

class than almost anything else. Of course, it may be argued that the best is the easiest to grow, and that this is encouragement in itself, but an advance in prices paid would prove in most cases to be a more tangible and convincing reason for breeding the right kind than any other that could be presented.

The same discouragement often meets the woman whose housewifely soul is satisfied with nothing short of the choicest, freshest butter, and who sees her neighbor receive the same figures for—, we don't need to describe it. Likewise, twenty dozen large eggs are worth the same price as another twenty dozen weighing just half as much. Other lines could be called up where injustices to the better class of producers are tending to keep trade at low ebb, and foster the wrong kind of work, rather than the right.

A summary of many feeding experiments in Ontario shows that hogs fed to not exceed 200 lbs. consumed on an average 4½ lbs. grain for each pound of increase; hogs fed heavier than 200 lbs. required 6 lbs. grain per pound of increase.

Hogs require a warm, dry place in which to sleep. The best floor for a sleeping place is made of wood or cement. If of cement, brick or stone, there should be plenty of bedding for the hogs to lie on. They should never be allowed to lie upon the cold floor.

Hogs require shelter. Cattle and horses have hair, and sheep have wool to protect them, but the hog is practically bare-skinned. One of the greatest obstacles in the way of making profit out of hog raising is found in exposing these bare-skinned animals to the wind.—Prof. Robertson.

A pig fattens more quickly by being fed no more at any time than it will eat. It should always clean up all in the trough. When it has fed, clean the trough out and do not feed again until the animal shows plainly that it is hungry. If overfed so that it feeds indifferently it will lose less weight to permit it to go without food a day than it would by continuing to feed beyond its appetite.

In pig breeding it will be found that the sow mated in good condition will almost invariably bring a bigger farrow than if mated in low condition; therefore, he who breeds needs to regard the state his sows are in. Generally when the mother has just reared her litter she is very poor. In such a case it is better to put her by for two or three weeks before mating her, and that to ensure a good farrow.

James D. Kiger, Charlestown, in a recent address before the Kentucky swine breeders, gave the following true points to breeders, which hold good in any country: Don't try to keep more hogs than you can give the best of care. Don't say anything against your neighbor's herd. Don't sell a pig for breeding that is not a good specimen. Don't ship a good pig that is in poor condition. Don't blame a man if he don't agree with your judgment in selecting the best pig. Don't try to sell a customer a pig that he does not want. Don't expect every customer will write you a letter that you will want published. Don't ship a \$15 pig for which you have received \$25. Don't expect a pig to show up well after a long ride in a crate. Don't write a letter when you are angry. Don't keep well-bred and poorly fed pigs. Don't forget to try to fulfil all reasonable demands. If every breeder would follow the above don'ts, there would not be so much complaint.

Geo. Watkins, Kennell, Assa., writes: "I am well pleased with The Nor'-West Farmer, and wish it success."

D. McBETH, OAK LAKE, MAN.

BREEDER OF

CLYDESDALE HORSES



AND
SHORTHORN CATTLE.



I have a number of promising young Stallions for sale.

My Shorthorn herd is headed by "Best Yet," bred by Hon John Dryden, of Brooklin, Ontario. A number of young stock of both sexes, all registered, are for sale, and can be recommended as first-class animals.

Correspondence solicited. Prices right.

R. McLENNAN, Moropano P.O., Man.

Breeder and importer of

SHORTHORN CATTLE.



I have on hand some fine young stock of both sexes for sale, including **Royal Duke** (24640), a dark red, 3-year-old. Write for prices before purchasing elsewhere. 2474.

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN BULL

"CRETQUE MONTGOMERY PRINCE"

The Diploma Bull of Brandon, 1898, for sale.

A. B. POTTER, MONTGOMERY, ASSA

JERSEY BULLS

FOR SALE.

I am now offering my stock Bull, **BELVEDERE STOKO POGIS**, for sale, also several young Bulls. Write for particulars.

WM. MURRAY, 2340 Dugald, Man.



Ridgewood Stock Farm, Souris, Man.

WM. SHARMAN,

BREEDER OF

High Class Herefords

A few early Bull Calves for sale.

Thorndale Stock Farm

JOHN S. ROBSON, MANITOU, MAN

Breeder of SHORTHORNS. Long established, reliable pedigrees; straight dealing always. Young stock of both sexes always on hand. Write early if you want them. 2185



JERSEY BULL FOR SALE.

No. 50202. 2 years old in February. Solid color, black tongue and switch. Took 1st prize in Winnipeg as calf.

H. R. KEYES, Midway, Man.

ELMWOOD STOCK FARM.

H. O. AYERST, MIDDLECHURCH, MAN.

BREEDER OF

SHORTHORNS.

Young stock of both sexes on hand and for sale. Choicest breeding and all by imported sires. All correspondence cheerfully answered.

Shorthorn Bulls FOR SALE.—The 18 months' old Shorthorn Bull, **Royal Victor** (27592) winner of first and sweepstakes at Belmont fair this year. Also 6 months' old Argyle Champion (28048). Both dark red.

2473

W. MABON, Roseberry P.O., Man.

Christmas Beef at Winnipeg,

One of the grand Christmas sights of Winnipeg is the meat market, in which year by year some of the finest beef carcasses to be found the wide world over are displayed. We are not "talking big" in saying this. The great centennial show at Smithfield, England, could not be beaten, yet the monster steer of that show, a few weeks ago, weighed 2,162 lbs. A very great weight, of course, for a beast under 3 years old. The champion beasts of that show ran about 1,400 to 1,700 lbs. Yet here in Winnipeg we have a 4-year-old scaling 2,550 lbs., a 3-year-old close on 2,100 lbs., and a 3-year-old heifer 2,000 lbs. Some of these animals were the prize fat steers shown at Winnipeg and Brandon fairs by D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson. These and two or three more of the same quality adorn the stall of Messrs. Gallagher & Sons. Across the passage,

Among the Breeders.

J. G. Barron, Carberry, has sold a yearling Shorthorn bull to Thos. Gowenlock, Orange Ridge.

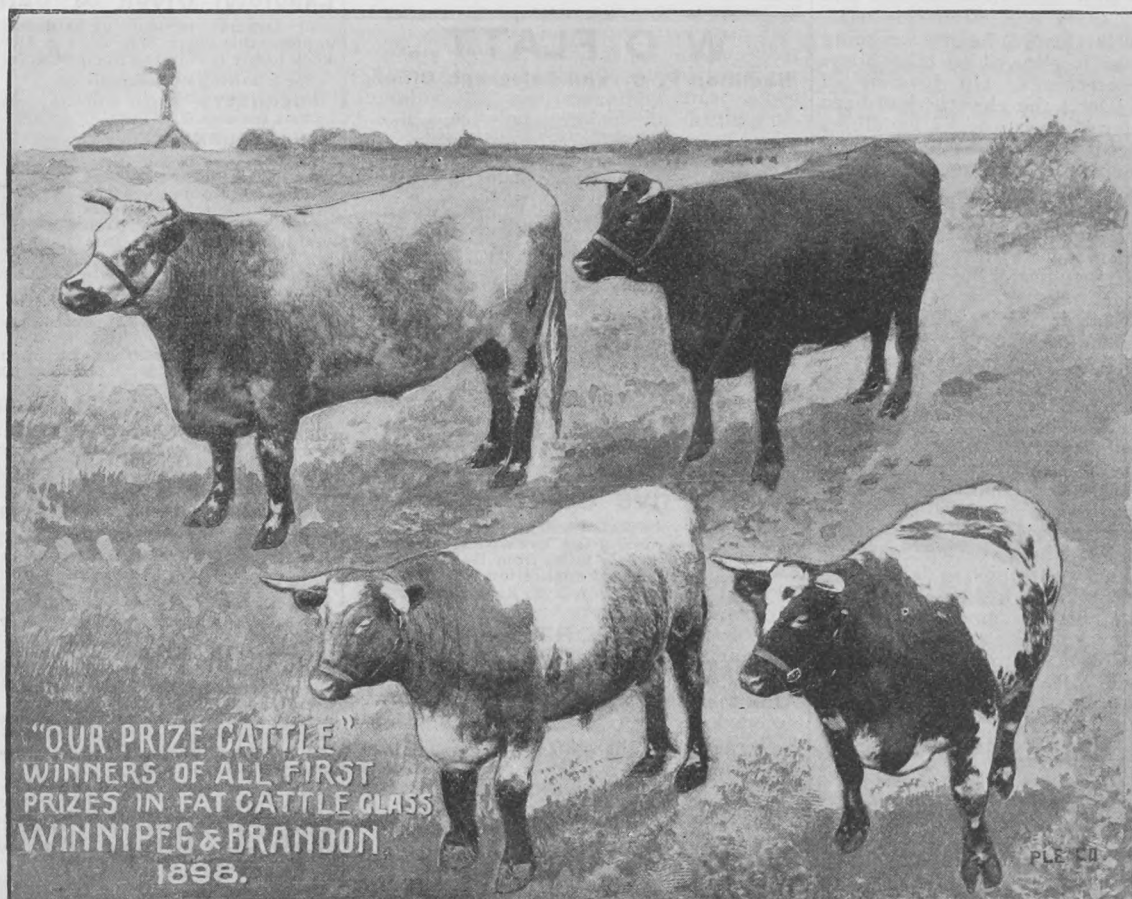
Messrs. Shaw, Brantford, Ont., have recently sold some fine pure bred Galloways to go to the Cochrane ranch, Lethbridge, Alberta.

M. Huston, Carman, has sold a ten-months-old Shorthorn bull calf to E. A. August, Bates. Mr. August has also invested in a flock of sheep.

A 5-months-old calf fed by Alex Wood, of Souris, has just been killed at a live weight of 500 lbs. It was sired by one of Wm. Sharman's Herefords:

Western range cattle are doing extremely well this winter. Even the recent

J. M. Macfarlane, of Baljeannie, Sask., has purchased from N. P. Clarke, of St. Cloud, Minn., the 2-year-old Clydesdale stallion, Prince Mahomed. This promising young stallion is sired by the World's Columbian fair champion, Prince Patrick (8733), and has for dam the well-known prize winning mare, Margaret Macgregor, 6955, sired by the Royal prize winner, Senator (7248). The dam of Margaret Macgregor is the unbeaten Lillie Macgregor, 3957, champion Clydesdale mare at the World's Columbian Exposition. Prince Mahomed was exhibited as a 2-year-old at the Minnesota State Fair; and was also shown at Milwaukee and Omaha. At Minnesota he was placed second to his half-brother and stable companion, Prince Darnley; at Milwaukee he gained first, beating Prince Darnley; and again first at Omaha. He was also one of four of the get of a sire at the aforementioned fairs.



P. Gallagher & Sons' Christmas Beef, Winnipeg, 1898.

Messrs. Kobold & Sons show two 3-year-old steers at 2,350 and 2,150 lbs., a 3-year-old heifer at 1,850 lbs., and a 2-year-old heifer at 1,600 lbs. Messrs. J. B. Lauzon and Rocan & Co. show a few more of these monster beeves. The scores of beef steers and sheep fed not for show, but for profit, are perhaps more satisfactory as butchers' stock. But all the same, Manitoba is at this season showing not only in Winnipeg, but even in her villages samples of butchers' meat that are not surpassed by the best either in the old or new world.

The celebrated Scotch Shorthorn bull, Sign of Riches, was sold at Buenos Ayres on October 26 for a sum equal to \$3,245 in American money. This bull was bought by the Earl of Caledon at the Duthie sale some years ago, and after winning high honors in the prize ring was sold last spring to go to South America.

importations from the east rustle successfully and need no hand feeding so far.

Glen Campbell's well-known thoroughbred stallion, Wellgate, the winner of many prizes as a breeder and racer, was found dead the other day in his stable at Glenlyon.

W. D. Shattuck, Davisburg, Alta., has sold one Shorthorn bull to R. H. Hamilton, Sheep Creek, and another to F. Towers, Innisfail. Star Lily, second dam of this last bull, though only four years old, has been shown ten times, winning nine first prizes and one second.

Messrs. Fisher & Starcks have brought over 140 grade Percheron mares, and about as many colts, from the Diamond C ranche, Montana, to be run on J. Devie's ranch, near Medicine Hat. A Percheron stallion was brought in at the same time for the purpose of breeding horses of that strain. Such a cross is reported on very favorably in the Western States.

John Lahmer, Carrville, Ont., places an advertisement in our columns this issue. His foundation stock of Berkshire swine were purchased from the late J. G. Snell. This fall he added to his herd a fine sow imported from England. One of his brood sows was first at the Brantford fat stock show last year, and is doing well with him. His imported sow was not in show condition when she landed, but is quite able to give a good account of herself in any company. She is of great length, even, straight on her legs, and is very well marked. His stock boar is out of Highclere 9th, a famous sow, sold to go to the United States at a very long price. He has proved a good stock getter, his get possessing great length, lots of vigor, and being well marked. Mr. Lahmer has not exhibited at the larger shows, but when his stock has come in competition with that from leading winners at Toronto and other points they have secured quite a few of the first prizes.

Roland Farmers' Elevator.

One of our representatives was in the Roland district recently and gleaned some facts and figures as to the new Farmers' Elevator and its workings, which will undoubtedly be of interest to fellow farmers in other places. The elevator was built the past summer by a syndicate of local farmers, which has for its president, Arthur Chaytor, and Geo. Ross as manager in charge. The cost for building and fitting amounted to \$7,400, and the capital stock of the company is limited to \$12,000. It was planned and built by Robert E. Roberts, of Roland, and as a rather unusual feature it may be mentioned, by the way, that there were no extras over estimated cost. The stock was divided into shares of \$50, and enough was subscribed to pay the entire outlay, thus placing it upon a clear basis from its very inception. The elevator has a capacity of 40,000 bushels, and is fitted with enclosed driveway and floor dump. Only one cleaner is used, but all grain is cleaned before weighing and the farmer is allowed to take home the coarser screenings. Up to time of writing (18th Dec.) the elevator had been in operation for 57 days, and its handlings had aggregated 175,900 bushels, being more than double the combined intakings of the other three elevators, which formerly did all the trade for this district. So far the independent buyers have paid from 6 to 9 cents more through this elevator than the syndicate buyers, and, of course, this fact tells its own tale as to where the wheat is taken. The highest intakings so far for one day have been 8,000 bushels. A large crusher is being put in and will soon be in operation, and will prove another convenience and source of revenue. The chopper is fitted with stones and will likely do all the chopping for the district. Some of the farmers around here who have shipped their own grain have realized a price which netted them 65 cents off the cars. This was early in the season. The experience so far seems to teach two things at least, viz., that farmers can hold together and successfully carry through any co-operative schemes which are needed, and also that in the wheat business these schemes are often a benefit. The board of directors are: Geo. Loree, Jas. Phillips, Robert Langtry, Wm. Reekie, M. A. Sutton.

The Hon. John Dryden is considering the advisability of importing from Scotland a number of Shorthorn cattle in which both beef and dairy traits are well developed, for use at the Ontario Agricultural College. The Minister is of opinion that, while a special purpose cow may be necessary for special purposes, still the average farmer wants something that will produce good beef as well as a plentiful flow of milk, and he thinks that the introduction into this country of cattle which combine both these qualities would be a good thing for the farmers of that province. There are pretty good cows in Scotland of this sort, but the north of England is the true home of the dairy Shorthorn.

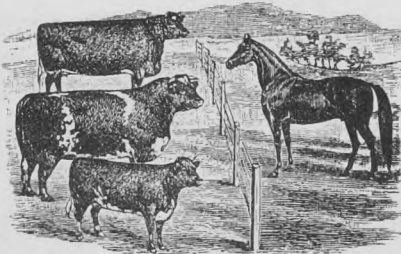
The government of India has under consideration the establishment of government farms at all military and other important stations. The idea is to have large farms where the transport horses can be cheaply handled and at the same time kept in working condition ready for immediate use. The milk supply for the troops is another important item. At present the supply of milk is furnished by the native population from cows and buffaloes, often badly fed. The people themselves are dirty and the milk is not handled in the most approved manner. One farm of this kind has been established at Allahabad, and it has been a success agriculturally as well as financially. There

is no reason why there should not be more of them.

Grandmotherly legislation has its drawbacks, as the two following English examples help to illustrate. Swine fever has called for special regulations as to the movement of animals, and here is the effect of it. Prof. Wrightson wished to send his pigs on to some stubble in a field on his own farm, but before doing that, because the high road cuts his farm in halves, and the pigs had to cross this road, he had to procure a permit from the police, and, what is worse, they must stop a fortnight in that field before they can be moved back, and then only when another special permit has been obtained. Another case of grandmotherly local authority by-law is reported from Yorkshire. It appears that if the farmers in the West Riding of Yorkshire wish to keep on carting their grain after dark they must attach lighted lanterns at both ends of the cart.

W. D. FLATT,

Hamilton P. O. and Telegraph Office,



OFFERS FOR SALE

Ten Choice Shorthorn Bulls

From seven to twelve months,

Twenty-five Cows & Heifers

served by imported bull, Golden Fame, —24056—; also, a few cows with calves at foot. Farm six miles from Hamilton. Catalogue sent on application. Visitors met at G. T. R. or C. P. R. if notified.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE MARES.

For sale, the three choicest Clyde Mares in Ontario. All prize winners at the best shows held on the continent. One is also a Highland Society first prize winner. Two are in foal.

The price will be made low to effect a settlement.

Also for sale—

Yorkshire Swine & Jersey Cattle.

Apply for particulars—

RICHARD GIBSON,
Delaware, Ont.



Forest Home Farm

**SHORTHORNS,
BERKSHIRES,
YORKSHIRES,
and B. P. ROCKS.**

Seven young Bulls, reds and roans. Some of these are broad-backed, meaty fellows, with individual merit and breeding to fit them to head any herd. Berkshire Sows, eight months old, in pig to Black Prince (5320), 2nd at Winnipeg, 1898, 1st and Diploma at Carman. Our Yorkshires are well-known. Boars ready for service and sows being bred, also young pigs. A few B.P. Rock Cockerels.

Andrew Graham,

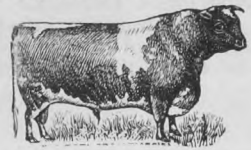
Carman Stn., C.P.R., Roland, N.P.R. Pomeroy P.O.
2454

WALNUT GROVE SHORTHORNS.

We are offering five Bulls from 7 mos. to 2 yrs. of age. Stock Bulls (imp.) Warfare (56712) and (imp.) Royal George (17106), and Centennial Isabella, Scotland Yet (23375), also a few Heifers.

A. & D. BROWN, Iona, Ont.

Marchmont Stock Farm.



SCOTCH-BRED

SHORTHORNS

12 Young Bulls for Sale

At moderate prices. Also **BERKSHIRE PIGS.**

TELEPHONE 1004B.

W. S. LISTER, Middlechurch P. O.,
(7 miles North of Winnipeg.)

Excelsior Stock & Dairy Farm.

The largest prize-winning herds in Canada, \$1,800 in prizes this year. Will deliver FREE one car of stock to any part in the Northwest Territories

The following stock for sale:

GUERNSEYS—Three bulls and six females.

SHORTHORNS—Three bulls.

SWINE—Chester Whites, show and breeding stock from two months to four years Duroc Jersey, 70 head from our Sweepstake herd, Tamworth—50 head any age Several prize winners for sale

Any other breed of stock selected and delivered in the Northwest at the lowest possible cost in order to make up a carload.

Terms—50% with order, balance upon delivery.

Reference—Mr. C. M. Richardson, Eastern Representative of The Nor'-West Farmer.

W. Butler & Sons, Props., Derham Centre, Ont.
W. E. BUTLER, B.S.A., Manager.

PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.



The home of Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires. Berkshire herd headed by the best pair of Boars in Canada, Tippecanoe and Western Boy, never beaten in a show ring. An easy winner over Perfection, a year older, for Diploma, which was an Ontario winner; and breeding sows, such as Lady Clifford, Cora Bell and two imported Highclere sows, all noted winners. A few sows and boars fit for breeding. Orders booked for August and September litters. When buying, do not lose sight of the herd that has won most diplomas and first prizes at the Industrial in 1896, '97 and '98. No inbreeding; pairs and trios not akin.

2184

F. W. BROWN, Proprietor.

McGILL BROS., Carroll, Man.,

We have a number of registered

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Both male and female,
for sale.



English Berkshires—B. P. Rocks.

Brood Sows.—Prize-winners (1 imp. from England). **Stock Boar.**—Son of Snell's Highclere 9th, 1st at Toronto '97 and '98, also full brother to sow which took 1st at Toronto in '98, under 1 year.

For Sale.—Young Boars fit for service, one a grand one; also young pigs not akin.

JOHN LAHMER, Carville P.O., Ont.
Station & Telegraph Office—Richmond Hill, G.T.R.

Notice to Stock-Raisers.

Arrangements have been made by this Department whereby stock-raisers and farmers in the Territories can import, under Government supervision, thoroughbred cattle purchased from breeders in Ontario, at a uniform cost of Five Dollars per head for transportation to nearest railroad points, including care on journey.

Particulars as to conditions under which such importation will be made, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned. (By Order)

CHAS. W. PETERSON,
Department of Agriculture, Deputy Commissioner.
Regina, N.W.T. 2064



Answers to Questions.

By an Experienced Veterinarian.

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

Disease of Maxillary Sinus.

Subscriber N. D.: "Colt, 18 months old, running at left nostril. Started last July with a thin, watery discharge, which is now a thick creamy pus, with a heavy stinking smell. Swollen on side of face just below eye; water runs out of eye; have never stabled colt until a month ago. Seems better since stabled, but the trouble seems to break and run like an abscess every ten or fifteen days. Never drinks more than two or three swallows without stopping. Colt feels good and is in good condition. Thought first it was glanders. Called in a veterinary. He said it was not; said it was nasal gleet. Is he right? 1. Give cause and treatment. 2. Is it contagious?"

Answer.—1. Your colt is suffering from disease of the maxillary sinus, a cavity on the side of the face just above the roots of the molar teeth. This is generally the result of a decayed or ulcerated tooth; the pus forming at the root accumulates in the sinus until it overflows through a natural opening which exists between the sinus and the nasal passage. Hence the discharge through the nostril and the foetid odor. The disease can be cured by trephining the sinus, washing it out with an antiseptic wash, and, if necessary, removing a diseased tooth. The operation of trephining is not dangerous, but requires a proper instrument, knowledge of the anatomy of the part, and some skill in its application. 2. No, it is not contagious.

Injuries to Hock and Knee.

H. Y. H., Maple Creek: (1) "I have a horse that cut the inside of his hock joint very badly on barbed wire four months ago. It has never healed, and now a large lump is forming as big as a hen's egg. I think it is proud flesh, and he is a little stiff on that leg. What can I do for him? (2) Also what can I do for a colt, now coming three years old? When branding him as a sucker he fell on front leg and seemed to break a small bone in the knee. A good sized lump formed and is still there, and he is still lame. The skin is not broken and never has been."

Answer.—1. Procure from a druggist some solution of chloride of antimony, one ounce will be enough, and a camel's hair brush. Paint this over the enlargement once, taking care not to let it touch the healthy skin. After a few days, when the scab it has formed can be washed off, apply it again, and so on until the lump is removed.

2. You might try the effect of a biniodide of mercury blister, but it is very doubtful if your colt will ever be all right. The blister is made of one part biniodide to seven parts lard or vaseline. Clip off the hair and rub in well for five minutes. Do not wash it off.

Docking in England.

At a recent meeting of the council of the Royal Agricultural Society the practice of docking, now almost universal in England, was pretty thoroughly discussed before the leading men of the association. A motion for the gradual closing out of docked horses from the society's shows was introduced by Sir Nigel Kingscote, seconded by Prince Christian, and after a thorough discussion carried by a majority of 25 to 21. The same motion had some time ago been introduced by the Duke of Westminster and defeated. The points made against the practice were the cruelty of the process itself, the misery which docked horses in pasture were forced to endure from flies, and the fact that in the English army and most of the colonies, as well as the United States, docking was not allowed. Race horses are not docked, but the practice of docking driving horses is almost universal. On behalf of the practice it was contended that docking was not more cruel than castration, or the docking of lambs, that long-tailed horses could not be sold for anything like the price they bring when docked, and that accidents in driving often occur through the reins getting under the horse's tail.

Whether this resolution will suffice to check to any extent the practice remains to be seen, but it is noteworthy that though docking is admitted to add much to the selling value of driving horses, the Hunting Improvement Society has resolved to discountenance the practice to the best of their power.

At a later meeting of this council, a resolution to defer carrying into effect the discussion of the earlier meeting was carried by a small majority.

Shying Horses.

L. Lodian, of Paris, France, in the American Sportsman, in an essay on the cause of so many accidents to road drivers, writes: "Shying is one of the most frequent causes of carriage accidents, yet with a correct knowledge of why a horse shies, and the proper use of the reins, the shying may be partially cured and accidents often averted. A horse shies from fear, and while keeping its eyes fixed on the cause of its terror, moves away from it as much as he can. The common practice of drivers is to keep pulling the rein on the side he shies on. The consequence is he runs into danger he does not see, perhaps into a ditch, up a bank, or against some obstacle that overthrows your vehicle. You blame the horse when you yourself have caused the accident by pulling his head towards the thing he shies at. A good driver always shies before his horse, that is, by noticing the prick of the ears of the horse, or by some previous acquaintance about his failing. The driver gives light but continuous snatches to the rein opposite to the side at which it is expected to shy, the horse feels that he is being pulled away from the source of terror, and passes without shying in most cases. Learners of driving, and those who wish to correct a bad habit with their horses, have only to try once or twice to be assured of the soundness of this advice, the result of forty years' experience of town and country driving with young and restive animals.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.



We will ship carriage paid to any part of Manitoba and the Northwest, a very fine, well-made grey goat robe for

\$7.90.

This is cheaper than you can buy elsewhere in town, and we will pay all express charges to your station. A fine picture sent with each order. Terms—Cash with order.

PEIRCE BROS.,

Cor. Market and King Sts., Winnipeg, Man

When writing advertisers, kindly mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

LUMP JAW.



LUMP JAW...

Means death of the animal and may mean the infection of your herd and pastures. The application of

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

means quick and permanent cure of every case. Can't harm. Leaves no trace of disease. A common-sense remedy, easily applied. One to three applications cure. Endorsed by leading ranchers of the continent. Costs you not one cent if it fails to cure. Sent anywhere by mail.

PRICE, \$2.00.

FREE—A practical, illustrated treatise on Lump Jaw sent free to readers of this paper.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
ST. GEORGE, ONT., and CHICAGO, ILL.

Mention this paper when writing. 2228

BRANDON PUMP WORKS.

H. CATER, PROP.

Successor to J. M. Reisberry

Better than Klondyke Gold:

A GOOD PUMP

that will not freeze in winter.

We make a specialty of large Pumps for watering cattle—5-inch bore iron cylinder, porcelain lined.

All kinds of Pumps repaired. Office and Factory, Ninth St., opposite Northern Pacific Station.

Address—H. CATER, Brandon, Man.

Write for Prices.

Agent for Myer's Pumps with brass lined cylinders and glass valve seats.

When writing advertisers, kindly mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

Live Stock Impounded.

The Nor'-West Farmer publishes every issue a list of animals impounded in Manitoba and the Territories. We would request poundkeepers to send in notices as early as possible, for which no charge is made. Animals lost or found will be inserted free of charge, to subscribers only, if description does not exceed three lines. If over three lines, 15 cents per line will be charged. Following is the list since last issue:—

Impounded.

Blythfield, Man. — One roan broncho horse, 8 years old, branded with a dart on left shoulder, left hind foot white. J. W. Procter, 19, 8, 1e.

Broadview, Assa.—One yearling horse colt, color dark gray, entire, spot on face; one mare, two years old, color light bay, stripe on face, hind feet white. William Rattray, 10, 16, 5w. 2.

Cook's Creek, Man.—One horse, color sorrel, split on point of left ear, white face, four white feet, white spot on belly, a few white spots on back, indistinct brand. Malcolm Ross.

Kildonan, Man. — One yearling heifer, color grey, no marks; one yearling steer, spotted red and white, no marks. Wm. Sutherland.

Lenore, Man. — One broncho gelding, color bay, about six years old, branded on left hip; also one broncho, color brown, one year old, no brand, entire. Samuel J. Wilson, 12, 25.

Morris, Man.—One mare, color brown, white off hind foot and a small white stripe on face, indistinct brand on left shoulder, seven years old; one horse, color sorrel, two white hind feet, branded UF III on left hip, aged. R. W. Sumner.

Neepawa, Man.—One cow, color dark roan, five years old, left horn broken. Ben Jackson, 34, 15, 15w.

North St. Andrew's Man. — One mare pony, color dark grey, head of a lighter grey than body, left ear cut, three years old. Richard Sanders.

Oak River, Man.—One mare, color dark brown, white spot on forehead, white tip on nose, and short tail; one colt, color bay, white braze on the face, about three years old; one colt, color iron grey, about three years old. C. D. Sewell.

Oxbow, Assa.—Three cows, 3 years old; one cow, 1½ years old; two cows, color red; two cows, spotted red and white. W. Dawson, 4, 2, 1 w. 2.

Pigeon Bluff, Man. — One heifer calf, color black, white face and flanks, no brand or marks; one bull calf, color red, white spot on forehead, right shoulder white, no brand or marks. James Anderson, 33, 13, 4e.

Portage la Prairie, Man. — One mare, color bay, white spot on back from saddle gall, limping on left hind foot. D. W. McCuaig, 17, 13, 7w.

Qu'Appelle Station, Assa. — One yearling heifer, color black. C. Featherstonhaugh, 18, 14 w. 2.

Rosser, Man.—One mare, color dark bay, five years old, heart brand on right shoulder; one mare, color light bay, four white legs and white face, heart brand on right shoulder. T. Riggall, 28, 12, 2e.

Rosser, Man. — One mare, color dark bay, four white feet and white face, six years old; one mare color dark gray, four years old; one mare, color red roan, about eight years old; one pony mare, color dark bay, star on forehead and white on nose, aged. Thos. Riggall, 28, 12, 1e.

Souris, Man.—One mare, pony, color bay, with white spot on forehead, about four years old. John Waterman, 34, 7, 22.

Springfield, Man.—One yearling steer, color red and white, with piece cut from under the left ear. Alex. Gibson.

Springfield, Man.—One yearling heifer, color black, with white hind feet, white

stripe on face; also one yearling heifer, color white and brown, with slit in right ear. Joseph Dodds, 35, 10, 5e.

Springfield, Man.—One steer, split in left ear, two years old; one heifer, split in right ear, two years old; one bull, color grey, white face, one year old; one bull, color red, white face, white spot on leg, one year old.—John B. Servis.

Springfield, Man. — One heifer, color red, one year old, white under belly, tip of tail white, and star on forehead. Joseph W. Johnston.

Springfield, Man. — One heifer, color black and white, two years old; one heifer, color red and white, one year old. Fred. D. Davies, 32, 10, 7e.

St. Francois Xavier, Man.—One horse pony, color bay, white face, two hind legs white, no visible brand, four or five years' old. N. Deslaurier.

Estray.

Balmoral, Man.—One filly, color light bay, small white star on face, three years old. C. Mollard.

Broadview, Assa. — One yearling steer, white; one heifer, two years old, red. Mrs. A. Sharp, 16, 15, 4 w. 2.

Brookside, Assa.—One yearling heifer, red and white. F. McRae.

Calgary, Alta.—One mare, black, white face and legs. M. McPhee, 10, 2, 25 w. 5.

Cannington Manor, Assa.—One yearling heifer, black and white. Piggott Bros., 12, 9, 1 w. 3.

Cannington Manor, Assa. — One bull calf, red and white, thin rope round neck. Piggott Bros., 12, 9, 1 w. 3.

Duhamel, Alta.—One steer, white, irregular brand on left thigh. M. McLien.

Edmonton, Alta. — One steer, 2 years old, red, white feet, belly, forehead and half of tail. Mrs. E. Hopper, 6, 52, 23 w. 4.

Edmonton, Alta.—Band of 9 horses, two chestnut, four bay, one roan, two black, all branded with circle 2 brand. Wm. Duke.

Fletwode, Assa.—One steer, two years old, grey, red head and neck. W. T. Horner, 25, 11, 4 w. 2.

Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.—One heifer, two years old, roan. J. R. North.

Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.—One steer calf, roan; one heifer, two years old, with red calf; one heifer, two years old, black calf at side; one heifer, three years old, red, with roan calf; all four have no horns. Alex. Isbister, 24, 21, 16 w. 2.

Foxton, Man.—One yearling heifer, color grey, red neck, white spot on forehead, gouge out of left ear. W. J. Boyd.

Gleichen, Alta.—One aged gelding, sorrel, low set, D V on left thigh, stripe down face. D. B. McNeill, 25, 11 w. 4.

High Bluff, Man.—One calf, color black and white. Wm. Sinclair.

Hilton, Man. — One aged milch cow, color red, white on belly, rope on horns. D. McKenzie, 21, 6, 16.

Hyde, Assa.—One white sow, about five months old. H. B. LeCain, 15, 19, 7 w. 2.

Indian Head, Assa.—One horse, about eight years old, color grey, about sixteen hands; one horse, about nine years old, color sorrel, front feet shod, about sixteen hands. Thos. Good, 6, 17, 13 w. 2.

Millwood, Man.—One cow, aged, light yellow. H. Lindsay, 28, 19, 30w.

Minnedosa, Man. — One small steer, color red, white spots on sides. W. T. Roche, 34, 15, 17.

Minnedosa, Man. — One yearling steer, color red, large white spot on face and some white on belly; one yearling steer, color red, white line on back. D. Kippen, 7, 16, 18.

Red Deer Hill, Alta. — One yearling heifer, roan. W. H. S. Gauge.

Red Deer Hill, Alta.—One steer, 2 years old, red and white, irregular brand on left hip. Jas. Brown.

Red Deer, Alta.—One steer, two years old, brown, white legs, branded on left side, indistinct. B. S. McDonald.

Rosendale, Man.—One steer calf, color

red. Allen Rittenhouse, 21, 9, 9.

Spruce Grove, Alta.—One heifer, white, black head and feet. Charles Ries, 2, 53, 17 w. 4.

Sunnymeade, Assa.—Two steers, 3 years old, both red and white, one has white feet, both branded L B 3 on left hip. F. Banjot, 36, 14, 3 w. 2.

Thornhill, Man.—Two spring calves, red steer, white spots, roan heifer. Albert Lawson.

Wawota, Assa.—One yearling steer, red and white, X on left hip. John Morrison, 23, 11, 1 w. 2.

Wawota, Assa.—Two yearling heifers, one red with white spots, one grey, grey heifer has split in left ear, red one has no horns. F. J. McPherson, 18, 11, 33 w. 1.

Wetaskiwin, Alta.—One cow, 7 years old, grey roan, stub tail. H J on left hip. H. J. Fenner, 18, 46, 24 w. 4.

White Sand, Assa.—One steer, 2 years old, red and white. Wm. Paterson.

Whitewood, Assa.—One heifer, red, legs partly white, cut on bottom of left ear. A. McArthur, 36, 16, 3 w. 2.

Whitewood, Assa.—One stallion, 3½ years old, dark grey, small spot on forehead. Wm. Waller, 14, 16, 3 w. 2.

Wishart, Assa.—One cow, roan, branded heart on shoulder, indistinct brand on hip, full horns, long tail. G. M. Atkinson.

Yorkton, Assa. — One filly, two years old, bay, hind feet white, stripe down face. John Garry, 12, 26, 5 w. 2.

Lost.

Austin, Man.—Two horse colts, one dark iron grey, coming 3 years old, one bay, coming 4 years old, bay colt lame on right front foot when last seen. W. B. Gilroy.

Balmoral, Man. — One grey or roan heifer, branded "C M" on front foot. Chas. Mollard.

Balmoral, Man.—One mare, color light bay, 2 years old, with three or four white feet, white spot on forehead and nose. W. J. Manning.

Dongola, Assa. — Two cows, one red and one roan, also a number of young cattle, all dehorned and branded J S on left hip. John Salkeld.

Glenboro, Man.—One heifer calf, five months old, white forehead, little white on belly and legs. P. Young.

Kaposvar, Assa.—One small bay mare, white stripe on face, left hind foot white, H on left hip, halter on when last seen; one dark bay horse, star on face, spot on nose, left hind foot white, H on ribs near shoulder. Jos. Kruppa.

Minnedosa, Man.—One small yearling heifer, small punch hole in right ear; one large steer, color red, white on sides; piece of right ear pulled out. W. T. Roche, 34, 15, 17.

Macgregor, Man.—Two heifers, color red, 1½ years old, one bright red with white spot on body and white spot on forehead and white belly, the other dark red with black hairs on each side, resembling a brindle color, round tag in right ears, if tags are out a round hole will appear. T. H. Lamont, 30, 12, 9.

Pleasant Point, Man.—One heifer, color red, 3 years old, horns turned in. Jos. Williams.

Rosser, Man.—One Holstein heifer, 2 years old, branded R L on rump and M on thigh, color black and white, piece broken off horn. Robt. Lefley.

Stonewall, Man.—One horse, color grey, 3 years old, dark legs, mane and tail. F. M. Matheson.

Stonewall, Man.—One heifer, color red, 2 years old, white star on forehead; one yearling heifer, color red, little white under belly; one yearling heifer, color gray, red neck; one yearling steer, light spotted, red neck; all four have small "V" piece cut from under left ear. J. Lund.

Nelson, Man.—One heifer, two years old next spring, color red, with a few white spots, black nose. John Driver.



The Coo's Complaint.

By Polly Crumple, Winnipeg.

I'm only a coo, so I shouldna complain
O' that higher (?) animal—man;
But even a coo canna aye help her thochts
Ony mair than human folk can

No a body I ken, man, woman or bairn,
Wi' a spark o' soond common sense,
E'er thoct in the winter time they could
keep warm

At the back o' a straw stack or fence.
Yet they'll turn me oot on a snell winter
day

In the cauld blast to shiver an' shake,
Nor think o' the misery they could spare
me,

If a wee thing o' thoct they wad take.
I'm a patient fu' beast an' to trouble folk
sirse

I'd rather no dae that ava.
Bit I ask ye man, "Hoo wad ye like it
yersel'

Tae be set tae a meal o' dry straw?"
It wadna' tak' long to mak' a warm
mash,

An' syne, sir, I wadna' find faut
If tae keep it frae tastin' sae horridly
wersh,

Ye added a wee thing o' saut.
When tastin' yer coffee, or whiskey, or tea,
Jist stop for a moment an' think,

An' it winna be ice water fresh frae the
pump
Ye'll gie me the next time to drink.

Whiles curry me doon as ye curry your
horse,

Clean ma stall an' I'll ask for nae mair,
An' never again will ye hear me complain,
An' I'll pay weel for trouble an' care.

MORAL.

If ye'd hae a coo pay weel in milk, cream
an' butter,
Ponder weel on the words ye hae heard
this coo utter.

The Brandon Creamery.

One of the most pushing and successful creameries in the west is the one situated in Brandon and owned by J. Bousfield & Co. Though only in operation in Brandon for two seasons, the creamery really has an older history, having been in operation two years at Hamiota and for some time the previous year at Douglas. J. Bousfield has been the manager from the first and while at Hamiota soon recognized that Brandon was a good point at which to locate a creamery, because cream could be brought in from several directions by rail. Since moving to Brandon the output of the creamery has been greatly increased. The facilities offered for shipping in by train have been taken advantage of. Cream was brought in during the past season from no less than 25 stations. Besides this, cream is also gathered by teams in the Brandon district.

The output of butter last year was about 60,000 lbs. The make this year is a little less, owing to the sharp competition of dairy butter and the high price of wheat in the spring. Some 10,000 lbs. used in Brandon and nearly 40,000 lbs. shipped to British Columbia represent the make for

1898. In his work in connection with the creamery, Mr. Bousfield has experienced some trouble in getting the farmers to work together and to stand by the creamery. But, as the years go by, and the farmers become more familiar with the working of the creamery they will be found to rally round it and support it right royally.

The difficulty of getting a uniform quality of cream has been largely overcome by the introduction of the hand cream separator on the farm, quite a large number of these being now in operation among the patrons sending to the creamery.

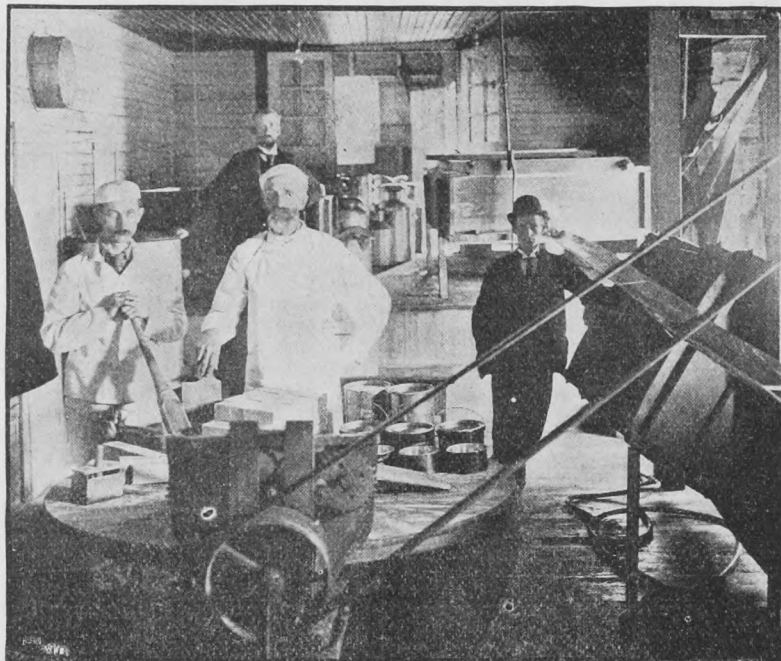
This creamery is making a brave attempt to win honor as being the first creamery to run during the winter in Manitoba. Several hundred pounds are still being made every week, and the price paid the farmers is about the same as is realized for dairy butter. The Farmer wishes there were more creameries trying to run in the winter—but there soon will be.

Arrangements have been made to operate a branch creamery at Portage la Prairie next season. The manager has been

readily available at Morris than perhaps anywhere else in the province. For 30 miles up and down the river on both sides the country is herring-boned with long, narrow farms, on all of which there are cows, and by means of a small steam launch cream can be collected from both sides with the greatest ease. Such a boat could go up the river one day and down the next, and gather more cream at less cost than by any kind of land transit. On the Oregon river is one of the most prosperous creameries in the United States, and its whole supply is collected along the banks in this way. All the arrangements for a first rate business are being now made, and with the advent of spring a quite vigorous factory business will be opened. The Farmer wishes Messrs. Lister & Co. success in their enterprise.

A dirty udder should be cleaned with warm water before milking and rubbed dry with a clean cloth.

When the milking is finished it is a good plan to give the cow a kind word or pet her a little—but don't pet her with the milking stool.



The Brandon Creamery.

over the Dauphin line and at unrepresented points on the M. & N. W., and as a result he looks for some business from the stations along these lines. Prospects at present are good for next season's business.

The Morris Creamery.

Messrs. R. A. Lister & Co. have made a start in the creamery business that has new features in it well worth making special note of. They have recently purchased the Free Masons' hall at Morris, to which additional space and a good ice house are now being added, with the view of fitting it for a pretty extensive creamery business. Morris has special recommendations as a creamery centre. By the use of the separator, cream of the cleanest and most wholesome quality can be made on any farm where a dozen of good cows are kept. And by the different railroads converging at Morris cream can be collected from stations 150 miles away as cheaply as from milk routes with a radius of a dozen miles. And there is yet another mode of collecting cream more

Any inconvenience suffered by a milch cow will result in a loss of milk. During the winter, drinking ice cold water is a sure plan for decreasing the yield of milk.

Occasionally a cow is found that is very hard to milk. The milk comes in a very thin stream from the teat and only upon quite strong pressure. An old dairyman recommends in such cases to roll each teat between the palms of the hands. His explanation is that it has been found to enlarge the passage in the teats. If it will relieve the trouble it is a much safer plan than inserting anything in the teat. It is worth trying.

The annual meeting of the Pilot Mound creamery was held recently. The season's make is about 60,000 lbs., and the average price received for butter was 18 1-5c. The cost of making, 4 3/4c. C. C. Macdonald, Provincial Dairy Superintendent, was present and gave an address. It was decided to put in a first-class storage system, to be ready for the coming season. The cost of this is to be taken out of the butter during the summer, instead of out of capital. On the basis of an average output this will amount to less than 1/4c. a pound.

The Milk Test at Brantford.

For some years all the milk tests have been won by Holstein cows. As the score has always included points for the number of pounds of milk given, owners of other breeds of cattle contended that the Holsteins were given undue advantage in this, and that when tested on their merits without being given points for the water in their milk, the results would be different. Accordingly new rules were drawn up for use at the test at Brantford, from which the score for the weight of milk was eliminated. In this test the Holsteins have scored another victory, three representatives of this great milking breed being ahead of all others, two of them having a very long lead. The test was for 48 hours, and as no points were allowed for the amount of milk produced, the quantity each cow gave was omitted from the judge's report, which The Farmer thinks was a decided mistake. The valuable contents of the milk are, of course, the fat and the solids not fat, and upon these two most of the value was placed, as will be seen from a study of the following table, which has been forwarded to us by G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont. :—

manufactured butter late into the spring, instead of making cheese, as in former years; these factories also started to make butter earlier in the fall. Thus the season has been shortened at both ends. There is sound reason in this change, for Canada has been sending about 62 per cent. of the cheese imported by Great Britain, and was thus becoming, to some extent, her own competitor. We have been sending forward only a small percentage of the butter imported by Great Britain, and there is a good opening for Canadian butter. In round numbers Canada sent to Great Britain in 1898, 270,000 packages of butter, at a cost value of \$3,307,500, while last year 220,000 packages were sent at a cost value of \$2,697,400. This shows an increase of 8 per cent., while last year the increase was 7 per cent. During the last three years the increase in Canadian export butter has been 25 per cent. This is, indeed, a good showing, and there is room to largely increase this amount. As these figures relate to exports to Great Britain, we presume that any exports of Canadian butter to Japan or China are not included in this estimate. The Maritime provinces are also shipping a large amount of cheese and some butter, direct

Order of Merit	Name	Owner	Address	Lbs. solids not fat	Lbs. fat	Points for solids not fat	Points for fat	Points for confor-	Points for milk	Total
Shorthorn Cow, over 36 months—										
1	Jubilee's Julian	H. K. Fairbairn	Thedford	7.751	3.039	31.004	60.78	10	0	101.784
2	Bella Gwynne	John Kelly	Shakespeare	4.966	2.170	19.864	43.40	7	0	70.264
Shorthorn Cow, under 36 months—										
1	Matilda 9th	Thos Russell & Son	Exeter	3.501	1.612	14.004	32.24	7	0	58.244
2	Gracie Gwynne	John Kelly	Shakespeare	3.454	1.480	13.816	29.60	7	0	50.416
Ayrshire Cow, over 36 months—										
1	Nellie Gray	N. Dymont	Clappison	5.543	2.572	22.172	51.44	8	15.7	97.312
2	Briery Banks Cora	N. Dymont	Clappison	6.290	2.574	25.160	51.48	9	6.3	91.940
3	Dolly Duchess	W. M. & J. C. Smith	Fairfield Plains	5.301	1.651	21.204	39.02	7	2.6	69.824
4	Dunoon	J. R. Alexander	Brantford	4.474	1.750	17.895	35.00	7	9.7	69.596
Ayrshire Cow, under 36 months—										
1	Fanny Fairfield	W. M. & J. C. Smith	Fairfield Plains	5.667	2.096	22.668	41.92	8	1	73.588
2	Primrose 9th	J. McCormack Sons	Rockton	5.383	1.867	21.532	37.34	5	7.7	71.572
3	Pearl of Hickory Hill	N. Dymont	Clappison	4.676	1.747	18.704	34.94	7	7.1	67.744
4	Curta 21st	W. M. & J. C. Smith	Fairfield Plains	2.933	1.053	11.732	21.16	7	3.8	43.692
Holstein Cow, over 36 months—										
1	Calamity Jane	A. & G. Rice	Curries' Crossing	13.675	4.941	54.7	98.82	10	0	163.52
2	Lady Pieterje's Konigen	A. & G. Rice	Curries' Crossing	9.981	3.733	39.924	74.66	7	1	122.584
3	Winnie R	A. & G. Rice	Curries' Crossing	9.059	2.934	36.236	58.68	8	6.6	109.516
Holstein Cow, under 36 months—										
1	Daisy Texal 2nd	A. & G. Rice	Curries' Crossing	11.567	4.295	46.268	85.9	9	0	141.168
2	Dewdrop Clothilde	A. & G. Rice	Curries' Crossing	6.270	2.463	25.08	49.26	7	0.6	81.94
3	Daisy Texal 3rd	A. & G. Rice	Curries' Crossing	6.426	2.460	25.704	49.2	6	0.1	81.004
Jersey Cow, over 36 months—										
1	Daisy of Clandeboyne	W. J. Elliott	New Durham	4.574	2.628	18.296	52.56	8	19.5	98.356
2	Rhoda	B. H. Bull & Son	Brampton	5.723	2.931	22.892	58.62	9	4.4	94.912
3	Colonia	B. H. Bull & Son	Brampton	5.498	2.680	21.992	53.6	7	1	83.592
4	Ruby Cecile	W. J. Elliott	New Durham	3.930	2.441	15.720	48.82	7	4.5	76.04
Jersey Cow, under 36 months—										
1	Bettina of Brampton	B. H. Bull & Son	Brampton	5.425	2.155	21.7	43.1	9	8.5	82.3
2	Minnet of Brampton	B. H. Bull & Son	Brampton	4.052	2.085	16.208	41.7	7	5.7	70.608
3	Kathleen of Brampton	B. H. Bull & Son	Brampton	4.401	2.093	17.604	41.86	8	2.8	70.264
4	Maid of Burford	W. J. Elliott	New Durham	3.082	1.948	12.328	33.88	6	17.8	70.008
Guernsey Cow, over 36 months—										
1	Tamarina	Wm. Butler & Son	Dereham Centre	2.933	1.778	11.732	35.56	9	14.6	70.892
2	Lady Suke	Wm. Butler & Son	Dereham Centre	2.004	1.176	8.016	23.52	9	23.	63.536
Guernsey Cow, under 36 months—										
1	Daisy Rose of Sunny Springs	Wm. Butler & Son	Dereham Centre	2.426	1.386	9.704	27.72	7	24.5	68.924
Grade Cow, over 36 months—										
1	Lady Cleveland	F. Martindale	York	9.376	3.353	37.504	67.06	7	0	111.564
2	Utopia	H. McDougall	Guelph	8.547	3.261	34.188	65.22	8	8	107.408
3	Flora	T. R. Alexander	Brantford	7.496	2.862	29.984	57.24	8		95.224
4	Rockton Lass	W. T. Thompson	Rockton	5.426	2.338	21.704	44.76	7	16	89.464
Grade Cow, under 36 months—										
1	Daisy	B. H. Bull & Son	Brampton	7.857	3.299	31.428	77.98	8	4	121.408
2	Daisy	W. T. Thompson	Rockton	3.249	1.744	12.996	34.88	8	27	82.876
3	Daisy Rose	Wm. Butler & Son	Dereham Centre	3.340	1.816	13.360	36.32	8	21.1	78.78
Best Purebred Dairy Cow, etc.—										
1	Calamity Jane	A. & G. Rice	Curries' Crossing							
2	Daisy Texal 2nd	A. & G. Rice	Curries' Crossing							
3	Lady Pieterje's Konigen	A. & G. Rice	Curries' Crossing							
1	Most Valuable Exhibit	A. & G. Rice	Curries' Crossing							

Canadian Dairy Exports.

Now that navigation has closed at Montreal the returns of the season's business have been made. The export of Canadian cheese from this port shows a falling off of about 13½ per cent. The number of boxes shipped during 1898 is estimated at about 1,900,000 at a cost value of \$12,065,000. Last year's shipments amounted to 2,102,985 boxes, at a cost value of \$14,195,000. The season has been rather a poor one for the producer. One reason for the decreased export of cheese is that many of the cheese factories put in butter making outfits last winter and

from Halifax and Charlottetown, and we doubt very much if these amounts are included in the Montreal estimates, so that the total shipments of dairy produce is somewhat in excess of the figures given.

Butter Won't Come.

The season of the year is at hand when complaints are numerous that the butter won't come. There is a reason for it, and a little searching will usually reveal the trouble. It will generally be found that one of three things is the cause of the trouble: The temperature of the cream is

FACTS ABOUT HEALTH

It is Easy to Keep Well if We Know How—Some of the Conditions Necessary to Perfect Health.

The importance of maintaining good health is easily understood, and it is really a simple matter if we take a correct view of the conditions required. In perfect health the stomach promptly digests food. The blood is employed to carry nourishment to the organs, nerves, muscles and tissues which need it. The first great essential for good health, therefore, is pure, rich blood. No medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla and it is because it is the one true blood purifier. Hundreds of people are alive and well today who would have been in their graves had they not taken Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is depended upon as a family medicine by thousands.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 1611F

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NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

The Original Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip.

Still the Favorite Dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large Breeders.

FOR SHEEP.

Kills Ticks, Maggots: Cures Scabs, Heals Old Sores, Wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of Wool.

CATTLE, HORSES, PIGS, Etc.

Cleanses the skin from all Insects, and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.

Prevents the attack of Warble Fly.

Heals Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders, Ulcers, etc. Keeps Animals Free from Infection.

NO DANGER, SAFE, CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Sold in large tins at 75 Cents. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, Owen Sound.

Sole Agent for the Dominion. 1874

STRAYED.

Strayed from the premises, 30,12,9, of the undersigned, during month of May last, 2 Red Heifers, now a year and a half old, one bright red, with several white spots on its body and white spot on forehead and white belly. The other dark red, with numerous black hair on each side, making it resemble a brind color. When they left home, each had a round tag in the right ear, bearing the undersigned name and address. If the tags have fallen out a round hole will appear. Any person giving information leading to their recovery will be suitably rewarded. T. H. LAMONT, McGregor P.O., Man.

JAMES STRANG, Baldur, Man., has for sale two Pedigreed Shorthorn Bulls.

COMBAULT'S is the only reliable and safe CAUSTIC BALSAM on the market. It is manufactured in France and guaranteed as represented.

either too high or too low; it is not ripe enough, or the cows have been milking a long time.

Temperature troubles are perhaps the most frequent cause of butter not churning as quickly as it is thought it should. We would suggest that the cream be warmed up to the usual churning temperature for at least two hours before churning is begun. The object of this is that the fat globules may have time to warm through. When cold cream is warmed up quickly the fluid portion heats more rapidly than the solids, and the thermometer thus does not give the true reading. The temperature as shown by the thermometer may have been all right for the fluid portion, but before the churning has proceeded very far the temperature is too low and the cream soon begins to swell. We have known good buttermakers say that they always churn in winter at a temperature of 70 deg., and have butter that is good in the grain and not soft as one would expect it to be when churned at such a high temperature. The explanation of this is found in that just mentioned, and that the temperature of the room in which the churning is done is too low. These two combined reduce the temperature to the proper thing for successful churning. The temperature of the room should be about the churning temperature.

The amount of butter fat in the cream has also something to do with ease in churning. Separator cream usually contains a much larger percentage of butter fat than cream raised in deep pails, and can be churned at a much lower temperature. Cream from deep pails, poor in butter fat, must be churned at a higher temperature.

The ripeness of the cream has an influence in churning. Where the supply of cream is small it should be kept sweet until sufficient has been collected for a churning, and it should be thoroughly stirred each time fresh cream is added. When sufficient has been collected stir well, warm to about 65 deg., and keep it at that temperature until ready for churning.

If attention is paid to the ripeness and quality of the cream, the churning temperature, and the temperature of the room, there should be no trouble in getting butter in proper time. If there is, then examine each cow's milk, and it will frequently be found that one or more of the cows that have been milking a long time are giving bitter milk. Discard this milk at once. If all the cows have been milking a long time it may be necessary to have a fresh cow's milk to overcome the difficulty.

J. McVICAR, GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANT, GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG.

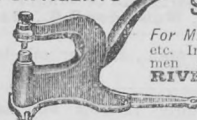
All kinds of Grain bought and Sold Liberal advances on consignments. Prompt returns.
Send Samples.
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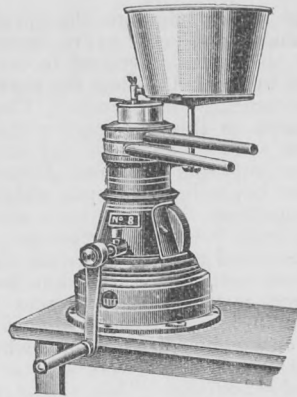
Here is a first-class
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with Bagger that will clean and separate, and Bag all kinds of Grain and Seeds. 50,000 now in use. Capacity 60 bush Wheat per hour; Oats, 80 to 100 bush. Will separate Oats and Wheat to perfection. Catalogue free. Address,
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Lister's Cream Separators

"The Alexandra" & "Melotte."



No make of Separator has been subjected to tests so long and severe. The result has proved that they are the best. Their skimming power is perfect, while for easy turning and durability they are unequalled.

R. A. LISTER & CO., LD.,

232 and 234 King St., Winnipeg.

Sole Agents for **The Pierce Gasoline Engines**, from 1 to 20 horse-power.

Unsolicited testimonial from Mr. George W. Hammond, Martley Hall, Easton, Wickham Market, Suffolk, England:—

November 12th, 1898.

Messrs. R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Dursley, Gloucestershire.

Gentlemen—I am pleased to say that the "Alexandra" Cream Separator, size No. 8, supplied to me through Mr. William Barkerm, late of Framlingham (Machine No. 2258), has given me great satisfaction. It was fixed and started on the 8th of February, 1893, has up to the present time I am writing worked twice daily without fail, and has separated cream which has produced 13,948½ pounds of butter, or equal to 6 tons 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 4½ lbs., the only cost being for oil.

THE AMERICAN

Is the **SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST MACHINE ON THE MARKET.** New improvements for the coming season. Send for particulars.

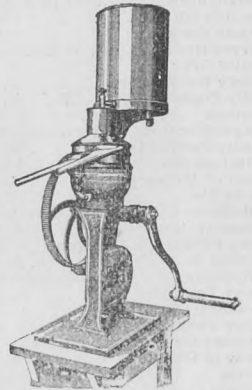
THE WINNIPEG CREAMERY...

Is a great success. Every patron is pleased with it. A farmer MADE NEARLY \$700.00 from 35 cows through it. Every farmer within 150 miles of Winnipeg could ship cream or milk to us.

IT WILL BE OPERATED ALL WINTER.

We are now open to contract for milk or cream.

Also ship us Fresh Butter, will pay the highest market price for it.



Send for information to

S. M. BARRE, 240 King St., Winnipeg.

MANITOBA FARMS FOR SALE.

IMPROVED AND WILD LANDS.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE MY LIST, which includes lands in the **CHOICEST DISTRICTS.**

Any man with small capital can secure a farm, **ON VERY EASY TERMS**, with **BUILDINGS and CULTIVATION** ready to go right ahead.

A large amount of money to lend on improved farm lands.

Also FARMS TO RENT.

Apply to **GEO. J. MAULSON,**

195 LOMBARD ST., WINNIPEG.

AT LAST AFTER 21 YEARS

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WE HAVE REMOVED

To our new store **No. 420 Main St.** in the McIntyre Block. A magnificent stock of **Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silverware and Optical Goods.** Call and see them.

Andrew C.

Manufacturing Jewellers, 420 MAIN ST.

What is Scott's Emulsion?

It is the best cod-liver oil, partly digested, and combined with the hypophosphites and glycerine. What will it do? It will make the poor blood of the anæmic rich and red.

It will give nervous energy to the overworked brain and nerves. It will add flesh to the thin form of a child, wasted from fat-starvation.

It is everywhere acknowledged as The Standard of the World.

50c. and \$1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.



Contains a Remedy for all Diseases to which Horses and Cattle are liable.

Sold by agents in all towns at \$4.00 each. Fifty testimonials received in two weeks from the most prominent horse owners and farmers in the Province.

PREPARED ONLY BY
S. S. MAYER, CARTWRIGHT.

Newly Furnished throughout.
All Modern Conveniences.
Most centrally located Hotel to the Business part of the City.

DAVID W. BEAUBIER, PROPRIETOR.

The Palace Hotel

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

Accommodating Porter meets all Trains.
Open Day and Night.
Good Stabling in connection.
Rates \$1.00 per day.

EIGHTH STREET, BRANDON, MAN.
NEAR ROSSER AVE.

**SCHOOL DESKS
IRON BEDS
BABY CARRIAGES**

And everything in the Furniture line shown in our Catalogues. Sent free.

**SCOTT FURNITURE CO.,
WINNIPEG.**

Largest Dealers in Western Canada.

When writing advertisers, kindly mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

Of Interest To Farmers who have Scrub to Remove.

The patent has just been issued for an implement that will **effectually** remove scrub of all kinds, root and branch. It does not matter whether the top is on or off.

These **LAND SCRUBBERS** are made for either one or two teams, and are **guaranteed unbreakable** and will last a lifetime. They weigh from 45 to 50 lbs., and are made of the best sleigh shoe steel.

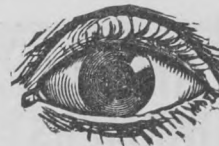
The patentee has been working on this Scrubber for some years and it is now perfected. One man with one team of horses will pull as much scrub in one day as any five men will chop, and **will do it right.**

Correspondence solicited. All questions promptly answered.

Address—**A. E. BROWN, Hamiota, Man.**

READ WHAT IS SAID OF IT:—

The "Hamiota Hustler," of Oct. 25, 1898, says of this machine: "Mr. A. E. Brown gave a test exhibition of his Patent Land Scrubber on Friday afternoon last. About 100 farmers and others were present to see the Scrubber working, and the general expression of opinion was that 'It was just the thing for taking out scrub.' Clumps of willow scrub and poplar trees were taken out slick and clean with one team of horses. An implement of this kind will no doubt be appreciated by farmers who have land to clear of scrub. It certainly does the work well and is a great improvement on the old style of cutting out by hand."



FREE...

We test eyes free and fit all kinds of glasses. Large stock, all prices. We handle Incubator Thermometers, Dairy Thermometers, Drugs, etc.

Write us for anything you require in these lines.

W. R. INMAN & CO., WINNIPEG.

BEARDLESS BARLEY FOR SALE.

A white, six-rowed, beardless, stiff strong straw, 7 to 10 days earlier than ordinary bearded varieties. Not hullless variety. Send 3c. stamp for sample and price to—

HENRY KIRKWOOD, Macdonald P. O., Man.

DR. TAYLOR, DENTIST.

ROSSER AVENUE, - BRANDON, MAN.

Office over The Strome & Whyte Co.'s Store.

When buying why not get the best?

Stephens' PAINT.

PURE
READY
MIXED

It is rather a cold time of the year to talk about painting, but the publishers of this paper tell us they are going to circulate fifteen thousand copies amongst the farmers West of the great lakes, so we cannot but take advantage of the opportunity to tell you something about our paints.

We have now been manufacturing paint in Winnipeg for the past 14 years. In a very small way at first, and slowly increasing each year until the establishment of the Linseed Oil Mills here, since which time our trade has gone ahead by leaps and bounds, until we are safe in saying that during the past year our output of paint was greater than that of all other wholesale dealers in Manitoba and N. W. T. combined. This is, of course, as it should be, because our goods are made from selected pigments, combined with Manitoba Linseed Oil. No Benzine, coal oil, or soap mixtures, but "genuine old-fashioned Linseed Oil." Some years ago, "mixed paints" were considered to be all right for small jobs about a house, but painters always maintained that **they** could mix a better article themselves. People are learning differently, however, and instead of our trade being mostly in pint and quart tins, we are selling a great part in 5-gallon buckets, and 40-gallon barrels, and number amongst our customers Railroad Companies, Elevator Companies, and other large corporations, who find that they get better results at lower prices when they use **Stephens' Pure Ready Mixed Paints.** Using nothing but reliable materials, we cannot compete in price with many of the trashy brands sent in from the East, and because they cannot make as much money, some dealers prefer selling poor goods, but as a rule a complete stock of "**Stephens' Paints**" will be found in every town and village between Winnipeg and Vancouver, as well as on all the branch lines. Sample cards, showing 43 colors, gladly sent on application, also price lists of the different kinds. Send us size of your building and we will give you an estimate of the cost of painting it.

G. F. STEPHENS & CO.,

MARKET STREET,

WINNIPEG.



Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste.

This farm, with its fine stretches of wheat land and its well bred Galloway cattle, is always well worthy more than passing attention. Thirteen years ago it came into the possession of its present owner, William Martin, and its record ever since has been one of quiet but steady progress. Lying, as it does, well out on the open prairie, the want of some amount of shelter was manifest, and Mr. Martin started tree planting till there are now seven acres, most of them so well grown as to supply valuable shelter to stock and buildings. Cultivation has gradually expanded, and during the past season 1,200 acres were in crop; about 1,000 acres in wheat, the yield of which averaged 24 bushels per acre. Most of the crop was harvested without sustaining damage from the rain, and what was not got in till a later period was saved without any material loss.

With a view to keeping the land in good heart, Mr. Martin is now laying down about a quarter section each year in timothy, which can on this rich alluvial soil be always depended on to produce satisfactory crops. The seed is put in along with the grain, and there is no difficulty about getting a good catch by this mode of sowing, the same, by the way, as is followed by Mr. Hope and others on the Carberry plain with a similar soil. The only objection Mr. Martin has to Bromegrass is that he has been led to think it would not do so well in the bottom of a wheat crop, and the timothy gives ample satisfaction. The last season's yield of timothy averaged 2½ tons per acre, a very satisfactory return when the dryness of the spring is taken into account.

By the use of timothy mainly Mr. Martin proposes to work a scheme of crop rotation that will both pay its way every year, and can be done at the same time at very moderate cost on any scale, great or small.

The herd of Galloway cattle still retains its high standard and numbers about 60 head. These cattle are this year being wintered in large open sheds, this system being much better, and giving the cattle more room and comfort, and while it would not answer for horned stock, suits the Galloways admirably. The old cattle stable is this year full of choice steers, which are being fattened for export. These steers weighed, when being tied up, 1,250 lbs. each, and are doing remarkably well. They are expected to be ready for the market early in March.

At one time Mr. Martin handled a good flock of sheep, but was gradually led to clear them off for much the same reasons as have led to their disuse elsewhere. He is now systematically fencing a portion of the farm each year, but will stay with the Galloways as his stock specialty. It is the oldest distinct domestic breed in the British Islands and still holds its own alive or dead, especially when dead, as the very latest reports from the best shows in the world clearly show. At the great Smithfield show, of which a very brief account is given elsewhere in these columns, the 1st prize and gold medal for carcass steers was won by a Galloway yearling, which, at 21 months old, gave a live weight of over 1,200 lbs. The 1st and also reserve for heifers were won by Galloways, and what could not be said of any beast of any other breed in existence can be au-

thentically said in this very case. The winner of the gold medal in the carcass competition was H. G. Murray Stewart, of Cally, and a traveller who rode through Scotland 175 years ago, records that on the very same farm that bred this centenary champion there were 1,200 cattle of the same breed fed yearly and driven to England to be sold under the same name as they are sold to-day, "Prince Scots." The finely marbled beef of the Galloway leads in the best markets, and in the new west the hide is an important item in its value. Mr. Martin has already sold a good few bulls to the Indian department, to be used on the cows of the reserves in producing, along with their fine quality of beef, a robe second only to the buffalo, and the only hide that can be looked to to fill its place. If we mistake not, Professor Shaw, in one of his recent experiments, had Galloways that made more profit for less money than was made by the more widely known breeds. It need hardly be said that the breeding herd on the Hope farm are now showing lustrous coats, thrifty growth, and constitutional vigor of the best quality.

The farm is now under the management of T. M. Campbell, who has worked with Mr. Martin for several years. He is well experienced in the management of stock, as well as handling a cropping farm. Since the representative of The Nor'-West Farmer was last at Hope farm, a great improvement has been effected in the appearance of the place. The dwelling houses and farm buildings have all been put in a thorough state of repair, and neatly painted, which gives a general air of prosperity to the surroundings.

A young man with a slender salary should marry a girl with a small waste.

Cypress River.

A representative of The Farmer had the pleasure recently of visiting the farm of James Connon & Sons, just south of the town. This firm has been giving considerable attention to breeding heavy draft horses, and as a result have in their stables a very fine lot of superior horses. Only two of them are registered animals, however. One a very fine imported Clydesdale mare and the other the three-year-old Shire stallion, Cypress Boy, 267, an animal of their own breeding. He is a beautiful black, showing some white at the ground, has a good strong back, a good breast, and a fine head and neck. He is about 17 hands high and weighs 1,700 lbs. Though he had a heavy season last year, he is in fair condition. The sire of Cypress Boy is Errand Boy, an imported horse. His dam is Matchless, out of an imported mare by an imported horse. Cypress Boy was placed first in his class at Winnipeg in 1897, and is one of the best Shire colts raised in the province. Messrs. Connon are also handling pure bred Shorthorn cattle. Their breeding females now number some half dozen head, with Lord Stanley 6th, a dark red and white eighteen-months-old bull at the head of them. Lord Stanley 6th is a straight, even, good all-round animal, having a particularly good head and well-developed quarters. He was bred by J. E. Smith, of Brandon. The most of the female stock has been acquired only recently and possess many good qualities. Mated with the promising young bull, these cows should drop Messrs. Connon a very superior bunch of calves.

We also called to see the four-year-old Clydesdale stallion, Aberdeen, 2269, owned by Donald Ross. This is a beautiful bay horse, with a white stripe on the face,



In Manitoba for Business.



DAVID BRADLEY MFG. CO.

Successors to Furst & Bradley M'fg Co., formerly of Chicago, Ill., but now located 54 miles south of Chicago, at Bradley, Ill., U.S.A.,
Manufacture the Celebrated

XX Rays Gang Plow

Which Penetrates anything plowable, and draws 50 to 75 lbs. lighter than other plows doing the same work.

Has a patented Stop that carries the plow bottom when at work—thus lightening the draft.

A powerful lifting spring makes raising the plow out of

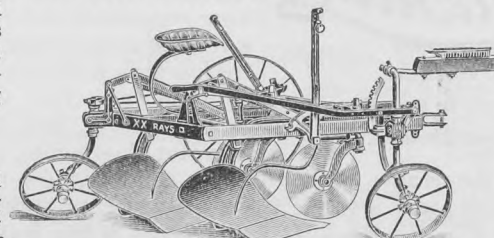
It is furnished with our patent SPRING CLEVIS, which eases the strain upon team and harness whenever the plow strikes an obstruction, and which gives a more even and therefore less fretting draft to the team at all times.

For Prices and Terms and for particulars concerning agencies, please address our Branch House at Minneapolis, Minn.,

BRADLEY, CLARKE & CO.

ALEX. C. McRAE,

Agent at Winnipeg.



the ground so easy that a 12 years old boy can easily operate it.

Fitted with our celebrated 'Garden City Clipper' bottoms they will scour in the most difficult soils.

nigh front foot and both hind feet are white. He weighs about 1,925 lbs., and is 15½ hands high. He is in fine condition and that he is a horse of excellent quality can readily be understood when it is known that he was first in his class and sweepstakes at the Winnipeg show in 1895, and first in his class at Winnipeg, Regina, Brandon and Portage la Prairie in 1896 and 1897. Aberdeen was bred by S. L. Head, of Rapid City. His sire is Carnwarth (imp.) by Prince Imperial, and his dam an imported mare, Bessie of Overlaw, whose sire is Macpherson by McGregor by Darnley. Aberdeen is a very gentle stallion and has proved a sure stock getter. He was purchased from J. E. Smith, Brandon, by Mr. Ross in July, 1897.

Two miles southeast of the town we found Isaac Moore, one of the many prosperous farmers of this district. The first glance at his stock convinced us that he had other plans in view as well as wheat growing, though this section of the country seldom has a failure along that line. Mr. Moore has only been breeding Shorthorns for three or four years. He has not a large stock; though few in number, the quality is good. He has the foundation of an A1 herd. Vachell, a 6-year-old red cow, is an animal of high merit, being large, roomy, with good loin, rump and quarters. Her yearling and 6-months-old heifer calf would convince any one of her worth as a breeder. The yearling, Cypress Beauty (well named) is an all red and will follow closely in her mother's footsteps or we miss our guess. The younger sister, Verbena, is a shade the better of the two, being fuller on the rump and as good elsewhere. Prairie Flower is another very shapely heifer, also of a solid red color, seven months old. These two calves are half sisters, the get of Lucifer, who was bred by Walter Lynch, Westbourne. His eleven-months-old bull, Golden Knight, is a splendid all-round calf, and is in good growing condition. He is a roan and a recent purchase from Andrew Graham, Pomeroy.

The Live Stock and Dairy Conventions.

The arrangements for these meetings are being pushed with all convenient speed, and it is now pretty certain that a first-class programme will be the result. From the outside, J. A. Craig, Professor of Animal Husbandry at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station; O. C. Gregg, Superintendent of Minnesota Farmers' Institutes, and Hon. Thos. Ballantyne, of Stratford, are expected. Hon. J. H. Ross, Commissioner of Agriculture, and Angus Mackay, Indian Head, will represent the Territories. For Manitoba, S. A. Bedford, Brandon; W. Grassick, Pilot Mound, and other skilled dairy experts will show up. The meetings will be held on February 7, 8 and 9, and reduced fares will be charged. It is a good time for all interested in good stock and improved dairying to visit Winnipeg.

The Nor'-West Farmer, 1899.

Now, boys, a few words I'll murmur
About The Nor'-West Farmer,
A farming paper good to take,
To be a subscriber's ne'er too late.
The price—only ten dimes a year—
You'll agree is not too dear.
The print is very clear and bright,
And what it says is always right.
Now, I'll not keep you very long
With this my impromptu song;
But don't forget my little rhymes,
And in '99 send in your dimes.

—H. St. J. Mungavin, Springbank, Alta.



No. 1 Victor Safe, only \$12.00.

Victor Safes

Are victors indeed, never having failed to preserve their contents yet. Over 3,000 tested. None better or cheaper.

FARMER'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES, with combination locks, at \$12.00 and \$30.00. Call and see them or write for dimensions, etc. Cash or easy payments. Just the thing for a Christmas and New Year's Present. Both useful and ornamental. I have a stock of Safes on hand now, ready for immediate shipment.

KARL K. ALBERT,
407 Main St., Winnipeg.

Next door to P.O.

WINNIPEG BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Write for our new Annual Announcement and College Journal.

Business Practice a special feature of our course.

No entrance examination required. Students may enter any time.

G. W. DONALD, Sec'y.

They
Are
All
Right!



Hotel Beland

Rooms en suite with bath and all modern conveniences.

Rates \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$4.00 per day.

Is especially adapted to please the commercial trade.

Is in the centre of the wholesale and retail district, in possession of a perfect system of steam heating. Special rates will be made for families and large parties according to accommodation and length of time contracted for.

W. D. DOUGLAS, PROPRIETOR.
WINNIPEG MAN.

GET YOUR

Photographs

AT

FOXALL'S

CITY ART MUSEE,

Fleming Block, BRANDON.

PEARCE'S

(BY MAIL, POST PAID.)

PEARCE'S GREEN BONE CUTTER, No. 1, \$7.00; No. 2, \$10.00.

"The Best" Incubator and Brooder

Are not only the best in name, but also the best in simplicity of running, the best in economy of fuel, the best for a large percentage in hatching, and also "The Best" are the cheapest, being placed so low in price that farmers, amateur poultry keepers, etc., can afford to purchase. "The Best" Incubators are made throughout with thoroughly kiln-dried white pine, and are well put together. It is not got up for show only; it is as well-made on the inside as it is without, and is built to hatch.

Incubators, 100 egg size, \$15.00; 200 egg size, \$21.00. } GUARANTEED TO
Brooders, 100 " " 6.00; 200 " " 8.00. } GIVE SATISFACTION.

1899 SEED CATALOGUE NOW READY.

JOHN S. PEARCE & CO, LONDON, ONT.

J. M. PERKINS

Grower and Importer of Northern Grown

GARDEN, FIELD & FLOWER SEEDS.

These Seeds are strictly fresh, and are imported direct from the largest Seed growers in Europe. We carry the LARGEST STOCK OF SEEDS in the Northwest. Send name and address for our

FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

J. M. PERKINS, 221 MARKET STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.



There Is No Doubt About the MERIT of THE KEYSTONE DEHORNER
It cuts both ways, does not crush. One clip
and the horns are off close. Write for circular. The Keystone Dehorners Mfg. Co., Picton, Ont., Can.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.
ESTABLISHED 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, and issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY,
PROPRIETORS.

CORNER McDERMOT AVE. AND ARTHUR ST.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

SUBSCRIPTION to Canada or the U.S., \$1 a year, in advance. To Great Britain \$1.25 (5s. sterling).

Agents wanted to canvass in every locality, to whom liberal commissions will be given.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 15c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the Nonpareil line - 12 lines to an inch. A column contains 128 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of this paper to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favour if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often advertise different things in several papers.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "THE NOR'-WEST FARMER, P. O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

Look at Your Subscription Label.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment, it might not give the correct date—the type-setting machine may make an error and the proof not be corrected before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the second issue please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you in arrears? Are you "paid up" to the end of 1899? The label will tell you. If in arrears, please renew promptly.

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 5, 1899.

—The date for receiving "Prize Competitions" has been extended to February 28th, 1899.

—Owing to increased advertising coming at the last moment, we are compelled to leave out several pages of most interesting matter, which will appear in our January 20th issue.

—The experiments carried on by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture have demonstrated the value of an antitoxin serum in connection with hog cholera. This year's results show that 80 per cent. of the hogs inoculated were saved, while of an equal number not inoculated 80 per cent. were lost.

—The United States Department of Agriculture has four agents abroad looking for new cereals, grasses, fruits, etc., that may be of use to the farmers of the U. S. One of these is working among fruits along the shores of the Mediterranean, another looking for new grains in Russia, another looking for new varieties of rice, etc., in China, and the fourth looking over South America.

—For years the Virden Agricultural Society was about the only one that competed for the inter-provincial prize offered for the best collection of field produce at the Winnipeg Industrial, and latterly this honor has not even been contended for at all. This year the Winnipeg directors have drawn special attention to the matter, and will offer a \$50 prize for such a collection. Usually it depended on the zeal of some one man to get up the collection, but we

are glad to note that Portage la Prairie has decided to make a fight for the honor. How many other municipalities will follow their example?

TUBERCULOSIS IN MANITOBA.

The other day a local contemporary published a statement, based on information supplied by the proper authorities, in which it is made appear that in the cases already tried there is no less than 49½ per cent. of cattle infected with tuberculosis. To all who are really conversant with the actual condition of western cattle this kind of information must be somewhat astonishing. If Dominion veterinarians have been called in to a rare case here and there, where a big stableful of cattle have been housed along with a few tainted specimens till the whole lot are impregnated with disease, it is all right that the trouble should be acknowledged and dealt with, but to give the public in tabulated form half a dozen such cases as if they were representative is rank nonsense and gross injustice. There has been a very strong crusade inside the city of Winnipeg against the disease. One very bad case was a large dairy stock that had been already weeded out; but the owners only sent the infected ones to an outside farm, there to be mixed with healthy young cattle, which, when brought in to the city, naturally showed a heavy percentage of affected members. But even with such additions the worst percentage of Winnipeg was 33½, and the latest review of the same lots got down to 23 per cent. All this, of course, as the outcome of contact with confirmed bad cases, the outgrowth of years of indifference and ignorance. These same dairies, under the new regime would most likely not show one-third as many affected cows if again put to the severest test. There are by the latest census over 227,000 cattle in Manitoba, and to publish the results of tests that do not actually cover one in 500 of the cattle in the country is the very acme of absurdity. As well go into a slum reeking with filth and placarded with danger signals of typhoid, diphtheria, or small-pox, and say that is an example of the sanitary condition of the city or nation in which that slum is found. There are no healthier cattle in the world than are to be found all over Manitoba, and of the few manifestations of tuberculosis already found most are traceable to importations from the east.

Market Review.

By our own Editors.

Winnipeg, Jan. 3rd, 1899.

The new year opens with trade in a sound, healthy condition throughout Canada. The trade of 1898 has been greatly ahead of that of 1897. The general revival of trade experienced in the beginning of 1898 has been especially helpful to the west, although from many places in the east the report has gone forth that the business of 1898 has been all the way from 10 to 20 per cent. better than that of 1897. The opening of the mining regions in the west has given a big impetus to trade, and our western merchants have not been slow in taking full advantage of the improved trade conditions. Our fertile prairies have experienced a most prosperous year. The growth has been steady and solid, without any "boom" tendency, and, despite the untoward harvest conditions, 1898 will go on record as one of the most successful years so far experienced by the growing west.

The Christmas trade in Winnipeg was one of the largest experienced in many years. This was no doubt helped by the

influx of some 1,500 visitors brought in by the free excursion given to residents in the district traversed by the new extension of the Northern Pacific from Belmont to Hartney. Implement men say they have done a very largely increased business during 1898. One firm reports having almost doubled the sales of 1897. Wholesale travellers have nearly completed their trips for spring orders. They all report good business and bright prospects for 1899.

Wheat.

Within the last week there has been a considerable increase of speculative buying at Chicago. The English markets have been very slow to catch on to this rise and are running along on very short supplies. The more recent reports of the condition of winter wheat in the U.S. have been exceptionally favorable. Argentine reports indicate that unfavorable weather may have cut down the supplies from that quarter both in quantity and quality. Of all the large markets Chicago has shown the greatest amount of activity, and on the last day of the year wheat had risen 6 cents above low water mark of previous weeks. The estimates of last year's crops all over the world have been more than sustained, and it is now alleged that the wheat yield was the highest aggregate yet known. This, with the reported condition of growing crops and rather more favorable reports at the end of the week from Argentine have cooled down the American speculators a little, and this morning quotations are a cent lower than the best figures of Saturday.

On the local market, in sympathy with the movement at Chicago, business was a little more lively than it was ten days ago, and 68c. at Fort William was freely paid. Some say a little better than that was made on Saturday forenoon. No. 1 northern and No. 2 hard are 3½c. to 4c. under that figure. Dried wheat has come on the market at Fort William, and, if good, 60c. is about the highest it is likely to make. A good share of what went east lately was too raw to grade and smut is not entirely absent.

The elevator owners complain, and not without reason, that they are not doing enough business at local points to make it worth while to keep their doors open. Farmers are still very shy to sell, and are playing a waiting game all over the country. Good wheat most of them are prepared to hold on to rather than sell at the prices offered throughout the last month, while buyers at some important points complain that a good share of what they bought to go No. 1 hard has been placed at Fort William as No. 1 northern. The big milling firms are also getting more fastidious in their buying. Round Winnipeg are found great variations in quality and prices. As high as 5½c. has been paid and loads have been sold as low as 25c. The grain was well enough grown, but has since got wet and is now only fit for immediate use as feed.

On the whole business is far from lively, and should this morning's reaction at Chicago be sustained, we may expect a pretty dull market for some weeks yet, unless there is a very distinct depression in the favorable reports of the world's growing crops.

A local paper at one rather important wheat district complains of the inconsistency of the grading at Fort William. Wheat from that point that got, say, No. 1 hard two months ago had of late been put through a grade lower, which this local critic thinks injurious and unjust. A little deeper insight on the part of this reviewer would clear up the difficulty. Wheat sent out eight or ten weeks ago had the benefit of two or three turnings over on its way to the foreign market, for which it was bought, and would land there all

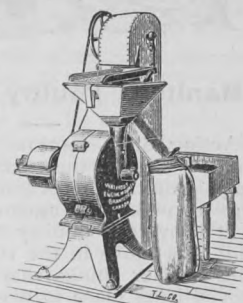
THE WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO.

LIMITED.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

PORTABLE SAW MILLS

SHINGLE MACHINES,
SHINGLE JOINTERS,
LATH MILLS,
Planer, Matcher & Moulders.

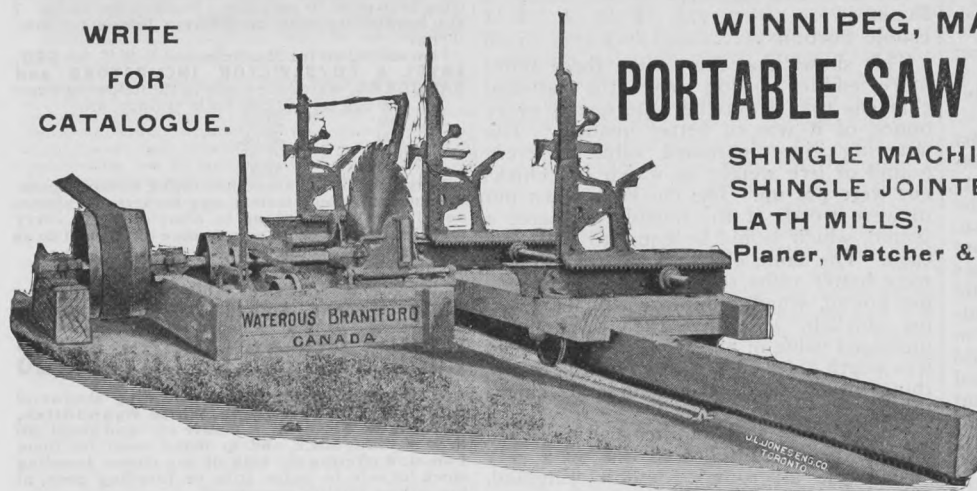


WOOD SAW RIGS.
DRAG SAW RIGS.

CHOPPERS

MADE OF FRENCH BUHR STONES.

WRITE
FOR
CATALOGUE.



right. But when wheat is to be graded into store and held there for some months it must be, like Caesar's wife, above suspicion, and the men who do the grading at Fort William can be relied on to know their business a good deal better than some of those who do the buying at local elevators. We have heard within the last month extremely unscriptural language used by some of the elevator owners toward their local buyers, who, in defiance of instructions, kept on buying on the earlier and more indulgent grading that prevailed during the period of open navigation. In such cases the mature judgment of the practised inspector very properly over-rides the opinions of the local buyer and the local newspaper oracle. There is more raw wheat in the country than some people admit, and last week's Winnipeg inspection may be taken as proof of what we say.

Wheat inspected at Winnipeg for week ending Dec. 31, 1898: Extra hard, 1 car; No. 1 hard, 65; No. 2 hard, 14; No. 1 northern, 47; No. 2 northern, 2; No. 1 spring, 10; No. 2 spring, 1; No. 2 White Fyfe, 1; No. 1 Ladoga, 1; rejected (1), 4; rejected (2), 7; no grade, 79. Total, 232 cars.

Oats

Oats have rather gone back on mid-December quotations. Winnipeg, for fairly good feed qualities, runs from 22c. to 25c. First rate milling may be quoted as high as 28c., but there are not many cars up to that mark. Relative prices for milling sorts at local points are quite as good as at Winnipeg.

Barley.

Fairly good feed sorts are about 24c. at Winnipeg, and a dull market at that. Malt-ing barley up to 30c.

Flour.

Flour, in sympathy with the improvement in wheat quotations, is a little firmer, but there has been no rise in local prices. A shade below \$2 for patents, \$1.75 for strong bakers, and from that down through the various grades to \$1.15.

Oatmeal.

Oatmeal, rolled, \$1.90. Ogilvies are now pushing the produce of their new milling plant, which fills the bill pretty satisfactorily.

Millfeed

Millfeed is strongly in demand for Ontario, and that demand has raised the prices here \$1.50 above rates quoted six

weeks ago. Bran is \$10 and shorts \$12 a ton, and is taken up as fast as it can be made. Ground feed from \$10 up to \$16. Oat chop, \$16 to \$19.

Horses.

The shipments of range horses from the south reported in last issue failed to materialize. Trade is quiet, although sales are being made right along. About \$125 is the going price for a good carriage horse, and work horses bring from \$75 to \$100.

Cattle.

The Christmas trade in beef has been good. Most of the fine carcasses seen in the city market were those of animals the butchers had secured some months ago. A few shipments of prime Christmas stock reached the city, where choice ones brought as high as 6c. a pound dressed. Outside of the holiday trade cattle interests are very dull. Stockers are merely nominal at 2½c., and good butcher's cattle go slowly at 3c.

Sheep.

Sheep are quiet, nominal at 3½c. Some fancy ones were handled for the Christmas trade. Lambs are dull at from 3½c. to 4c.

Hogs.

Very little business is being done. Prices are practically stationary now at 4½c. weighed off the cars. Some pork is being brought in from Ontario. About 5½c., with an occasional lot touching 6c., is the going price for dressed pork.

Milch Cows.

Good tested cows always find a ready sale, according to quality from \$25 to \$40.

Cheese.

There is practically no change in the cheese market in the west since last reported. The stocks for the winter are all in the dealers' hands and jobbers quote 9½c. on large sizes and 10c. on small cheese. The situation in Eastern Canada is more hopeful. The make in Canada and the United States is smaller than in 1897, so also is the make in England. The export of American and Canadian cheese to date is some 512,856 boxes less than in 1897. These facts are waking up the English buyers, and they are looking sharper after cheese. This condition of affairs promises well for trade in 1899. Stocks of cheese are likely to be run close, and this means sharper buying at better figures when new cheese comes on the market.

Creamery Butter.

Creamery butter is merely nominal in the west at from 22c. to 23c. The sale is reported of some late make butter from some of the government creameries on a basis of 21½c., delivered at Calgary. Ontario creameries are selling new-made winter butter at 19½c. to 20½c. Quebec buyers are offering 20c. for January butter.

Dairy Butter.

There has been very little change since last reported. If any thing, butter is a trifle easier, 13½c. to 14½c. being the price for round lots, according to quality. Choice round lots will bring 16c.

Eggs.

Market is very quiet so far as Manitoba fresh eggs are concerned. Fresh gathered eggs are very scarce and can only be had from those who are fortunate enough to have hens in warm quarters. The price for such eggs is from 35c. to 40c. a dozen. Ontario stock called, held fresh, bring from 18c. to 20c., and limer eggs, 16c. to 17c. Canadian eggs continue to bring a good price on the British market. The increase in this season's shipments is some 41,810 cases over those of 1897.

Poultry.

As intimated in the last review, a large amount of Ontario poultry was brought into Winnipeg, and from there sent to various points throughout the country. Ontario turkeys sell for 12c. Manitoba turkeys bring from 10c. to 12c., according to quality. Geese from 9c. to 10c. Ducks, 8c. to 10c. Chickens, 8c. to 9c. per lb.

Potatoes

Are quiet at from 35c. to 40c. per bushel, not many moving.

Hides

Trade quiet. Inspected hides continue at figures given in last review: No. 1, 6½c.; No. 2, 5½c.; No. 3, 4½c. Frozen hides generally bring a flat rate of 6c., with a tare of 5 lbs. Branded hides usually grade No. 2, while bulls grade No. 3. Calf skins are worth 8c. a pound, and deacon skins, 15c. to 25c. each. Sheep skins and lamb skins, 40c. to 55c. Horse hides, 75c. to \$1.50 each.

A wag, on entering an Auld Kirk in the Howe o' Fife, fixed his eyes first on the plate, then on the managers, and exclaimed—"Dear me, twa able-bodied men watchin' five bawbees!"



Manitoba Poultry Association.

Acting on a motion made at the last annual meeting, the executive of the Manitoba Poultry Association are endeavoring to make arrangements to hold the next provincial poultry show at Brandon. This is a move in the right direction and The Farmer thinks that if the show was moved from place to place it would create greater interest in the production of poultry. The association is very much in need of good portable coops, and it would be a good act on the part of the Local Government to give the association a grant sufficient to purchase portable coops, in which to house the birds during the exhibition. In Brandon and the surrounding district there are quite a number of enthusiastic poultrymen, who, we feel sure, will do their utmost to make an exhibition at Brandon a successful one.

Poultry Fattening.

Manitoba has only a very modest record in the matter of poultry production. On every butcher's stall in the country we find eastern poultry for sale, the native product being much more famed for muscle than for juicy meat. Ontario has a big lead in the race of poultry production, but the recent experiments made under government auspices go to show that even Ontario methods can be very materially improved upon. At the poultry station started under the management of Mr. Yuill, Carleton Place, experiments in chicken fattening have been reported on, with the following results:—

Chickens for fattening are put in crates six feet six inches by sixteen feet. These crates are made of slats, are sixteen inches high and are placed about three feet above the level of the ground. The chickens are fed from a trough in front of the crates. The birds are fed in the ordinary way with ground oats and skim milk for about three weeks, and then crammed with a machine for about ten days.

A lot of 133 chickens made a gain of 57 pounds in the first week, 74 pounds in the second, and 127 pounds in the third. They then started to moult and only made a gain of 25 pounds in the next two weeks. In the sixth and last week they made a gain of 58 pounds. The cost for each pound of gain was 6c., $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of grain and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of skim milk being used for each pound of gain. The chickens, when put in, were worth at the outside 6c. per pound, or equal to 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. each. When fattened they were better value for 10c. per pound, 68 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per chicken. This gain of 43c. per chicken was produced at a cost of 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for feed.

Prof. Robertson put up a number of chickens to fatten at his own place. He bought ordinary chickens in the Ottawa market. When he got them home he killed three representative ones. These weighed, after plucking, eight pounds eight ounces. After the chickens (over 90 altogether) had been fattened for 36 days on fine ground oats and skim milk, three other representative chickens were killed. They weighed, when the feathers were off, 16 pounds 4 ounces. The following table shows the difference in the edible part from the chickens killed before being fattened and the chickens killed after being fattened for a period of 36 days:

Weight of three chickens—

	Before Fattening. lbs. oz.	After Fattening. lbs. oz.
With feathers off	8 8	16 4
Ready for cooking	5 2	11 6
After being cooked and left cool two days....	3 8	9 2
Bones	1 2	1 11
Edible portion	2 6	7 6

This shows that there were three times more edible portion from the fattened chickens than from the others, and every ounce of it was of better quality. The fattening gives increased value to every pound of live weight at which the chickens were put up. The chickens when put in were worth at the outside six cents a pound, which would be equal to 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents each. The same chickens, when fattened, were better value to the consumer at 10c. per pound, which would be equal to 68 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per chicken. To give each chicken the increased value of 43c., the food consumed was worth 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. That does not allow anything for the labor of fattening the chickens.

But there is still another method even more expeditious followed out on a very large scale all round London, England. Common fowls in ordinary condition are brought in large numbers from Ireland and elsewhere and crammed by means of a machine. At feeding time along comes a boy wheeling a queer barrow that looks something like a tool grinder's kit, except that it has a big hopper on top. In this is ground and mixed food. Opening each cage door in succession, the boy takes out a fowl and holds it under his arm. Deftly he opens its bill with his fingers, inserts in its mouth a tube connected with the hopper, presses his foot on a lever under the barrow, and punps until the crop is full—like blowing up a bicycle tire with a foot pump. One charge of food is rammed down that fowl's receptive gullet, and back he goes to his cage to ruminate on a world of queer things. Thus deprived of exercise, the birds grow fat very rapidly. With the machine one boy can feed 280 fowls in an hour.

J. Longmore, Holland, has a very nice lot of fowl. He keeps about 100 head, made up of a number of varieties. Among them we found a number of very fine Silver and White Wyandottes, White and Brown Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Indian Games and Black Spanish. He has also a very good lot of Barred and White Plymouth Rocks and a nice lot of Buff Cochins, which he obtained from F. D. Blakeley, Winnipeg. The poultry are comfortably housed in a well-built house, 16x20. They are all doing very nicely, but we think they would do even better if they had a little more room. It does not pay to crowd poultry.



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to any address. That's the way we send out our

CYPHERS INCUBATOR.

It combines the good qualities of all machines and has the fault of none. Our Catalogue and Guide to Poultry Culture tells all about the laws of incubation, and how to raise, feed and market poultry—all about the money end of the business. Contains plans for construction and cost of modern poultry houses and many other things worth knowing. Sent for 10 cts. THE CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO. Box 99, Wayland, N. Y.

EGGS IN WINTER.

POULTRY SUPPLIES:

Green Cut Bone, Ground Oyster Shells, Webster and Hannum Bone Cutters, Vegetable Cutters, etc.

A few fine PEKIN DUCKS for sale. Write for particulars. R. DOLBEAR, 1238 Main St., Winnipeg.



SHOEMAKER'S POULTRY BOOK on **Incubators, Brooders, Poultry Houses, etc.** Tells how to raise chickens successfully, their care, diseases and remedies. Diagrams with full descriptions to build poultry houses. All about INCUBATORS, BROODERS and Poultry, with Lowest Prices. Price only 15c. C. C. Shoemaker, Freeport, Ill., U. S. A.

Oak Grove Poultry Yards,

LOUISE BRIDGE P.O., WINNIPEG, MAN.

50 pairs of young Pekin Ducks from imported and prize-winning stock, at from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per pair. 100 pairs of young Bronze Turkeys, after Sept. 15, from \$4.00 to \$6.00 per pair. From prize stock. I also have young stock of different breeds for sale. Write.

I am sole agent for Manitoba and N. W. T. for GEO. ERTTEL & CO.'S VICTOR INCUBATORS and BROODERS, which are made in the following sizes:

50 egg size,	\$12.50,	f.o.b. Quincy, Ill.
100 " "	20.00,	" " "
200 " "	23.75,	" " "
300 " "	32.50,	" " "
400 " "	42.50,	" " "

These machines have copper tanks, moisture pans, thermometers, egg testers, egg turners, regulators and lamps. Everything is complete, and every machine goes out with a guarantee that it will do as represented or money will be refunded.

Address—CHAS. MIDWINTER, Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg.

Louise Bridge Poultry Yards

Are still headquarters for the leading strains of S. and R. C. W. Leghorns, White Wyandottes, and Black Spanish. I have on hand about 400 head of young stock, and to make room for them I am now offering the bulk of my choice breeding stock for sale in pairs, trios or breeding pens, at low prices, quality considered.

Young stock for sale in fall.

ADDRESS—GEORGE WOOD, Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

BUY

WINTER LAYERS.

Light Brahmas and Barred Plymouth Rocks.

For want of room I have decided to sell all my LIGHT BRAHMAS, prize winners included. Young and old birds, single pairs or trios for sale from \$2.00 upwards. Eggs in season. My stock have won prizes at the leading shows in Canada.

E. R. COLLIER, Box 562, Winnipeg.

BLACK MINORCAS

J. DENNER & SON, 295 Fountain St., Winnipeg, Breeders of high-class Minorcas, will this season breed from two pens.

No. 1 Pen—headed by brother to the winner of New York Show, 1897, mated to pullets imported direct from Pitts, of England, winner at the Crystal Palace.

No. 2 Pen—Pitts' cockerel and Duff's and Roberts' hens. A limited number of Eggs for setting will be sold from these two pens.

2246

G. H. Grundy, Box 688, Virden, Man.,

Breeder of

EXHIBITION BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES & B. R. GAME BANTAMS.

Choice Breeders for sale at \$1.50 and upwards Pairs, trios and pens mated not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. If you want the best at fair prices, write me. Buy a cockerel and improve your stock, I will give you good value. Eggs in season.

WHITE

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Winning at last Exhibition of Manitoba Poultry Association four firsts and two second prizes.

If you want good birds, write for prices.

S. B. BLACKHALL, 696 McMicken St., Winnipeg.

COCKERELS ! COCKERELS ! !

BUFF COCHINS.

Being overstocked I am prepared to sacrifice fifty splendid birds, including first prize winners at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs, '98. Farmers and others wishing to increase size of next year's chickens cannot afford to miss this chance.

F. D. BLAKELY, 2304 285 Ellen St., Winnipeg

For Sale, Barred and White Rocks, Golden and Silver Sp. Hamburgs, White Crested Black Polish, Black African Bantams and Pekin Ducks. Write me for prices. JAS. F. McLEAN, Box 394, Brandon.

When writing, mention The Farmer.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give the name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Wheat vs. Fine Butter.

An Esteemed Friend writes:—"The estimated cost of producing an acre of wheat, according to the Neepawa Farmers' Institute, is \$7.50. This includes fitting the land for seed, sowing reaping, threshing and drawing to market. This present year the average yield per acre was, according to the government returns, 17.01 bushels per acre. Let us say the average price paid to the farmer is 50c. per bushel,—a great deal was sold for over that and a great deal was sold below that price. If 50c. is the average, that would mean \$8.50 per acre received by the farmer, and, after deducting the cost, \$7.50, it would leave the farmer \$1.00 per acre net profit. Now, what about fine butter. There are cases where a cow is being kept on an acre of land for a year. Let us put a cow, say, on three acres of land—it would be a poor three acres that would not keep one cow for a year. A cow, if she is the proper kind and properly fed and cared for, would give 300 lbs. of butter in the year. There are cows in Manitoba that are doing that every year; 300 lbs. of butter at an average price of 18c. per lb., which is this year's average at the creameries, is equal to \$54. The calf is worth at least \$5; total, \$59. Now the average cost of keeping this kind of a cow would be \$30 per year; \$59, less \$30, cost of keeping, and 4c. per lb. for manufacturing, which is high; 300 lbs., cost 4c. per lb., \$12, leaves a net profit of \$17, or \$5.73 net profit per acre in favor of fine butter. These figures are astonishing when we come to think of them, but they are correct. The argument may be brought forward that it is a lot more trouble to make fine butter. But the whole cost is reckoned, the manufacturing and keeping the cow, and there is a lot more money to be made from the cow than from the wheat. If farmers would go at butter production as persistently as they do at wheat production, they would have cows that would produce 300 lbs. of butter per year and would be able to maintain the fertility of the soil, which must be done. There are many acres in the province that were once rich, but are now feeling the effects of continued cropping. These acres will never produce the crops they once did unless something is done to fertilize the land again. It is now wheat, wheat, wheat, and soon it will be heat, heat, heat, and then eat, eat, eat, and lastly at, at, at, with a great big interrogation mark after at, and Manitoba farmers will wonder where they are at.

To Make "The Farmer" More Helpful.

Voice from the West, Gleichen, Alta. —"We subscribers of your most interesting journal cannot but notice the progress The Nor'-West Farmer is making, and which is certainly worthy of some comment. The idea of changing it into a semi-monthly is a "happy thought," and I am safe in saying will be thoroughly appreciated by the public. This district (Alberta) might derive a still greater benefit from it if those whose names are on your mailing list could spare a few odd minutes occasionally and let each other

hear through the paper, of any experience they have gathered, especially in the raising and handling of range stock and horses. Alberta ranks second to no other district of the Dominion as a grazing or ranching country. Ranches here, as a rule, are widely scattered, and to "keep in touch" need just such a medium as your paper might easily become. Of course, ranchmen as a whole are usually considered to be a very reticent, reserved class of people, more inclined to glean knowledge for their individual benefit rather than for the good of the occupation in general; yet have always been recognized as strong supporters of their country whenever necessity required; and in what better form could be shown high regard for the country than by helping to further advance the reputation it has already earned? This could be partially accomplished if settlers would work more in unity, helping each other to surmount obstacles which are common to all, and by one being ever willing to give to his neighbor knowledge of the various experiences which may have fallen to his lot. There are perhaps more differences of opinions in connection with the raising and handling of range stock than in almost any other occupation, and I think mutual benefits would be the outcome of more friendly discussions among us.

"To further advance The Farmer along this particular branch, it would be almost necessary to secure the co-operation of stockmen themselves. If western subscribers were shown they could benefit each other and the district in general by assisting such a paper to become more interesting and valuable to its readers, surely they would be willing to make the effort! Then, no doubt, these good intentions would be fully reciprocated by the paper itself, and henceforth be called The Nor'-West Farmer and Rancher. I would like also to point out that its veterinary column is especially adapted to the wants of those who live so far from towns, and consequently removed from veterinarians; and if this alone were fully taken advantage of, the subscription price of one dollar would be a well-paying investment to nearly every subscriber each year."

Note.—The writer hits the nail on the head when he says that the people of the Alberta district might derive great benefit if they would let each other know through the columns of The Farmer the results of their experience in raising and handling range stock. What has been said about the Alberta district applies to every district. No one knows it all, and we may all learn something from each other. By giving your experience in The Farmer you may be the means of helping many others throughout the country. If our readers would contribute occasionally some of their experiences along the many lines of work followed on the farm, it would be possible to make each issue of The Farmer as good as a farmers' conference or institute meeting. You want the experiences of others, then begin by letting them have yours. Let there be co-operation in this so that all may be benefited. If you have a labor-saving device, a handy way of doing things, a new method, or new plans of working, new buildings, etc., send us an account so that the rest of our readers may know about it. Give us your experience and the lessons you have learned in handling stock and in the management of your farm or your ranch.

Wild Buckwheat for Pigs.

H. H. W., Boissevain: "I am feeding wild buckwheat to my pigs. I have had no previous experience with this kind of feed, and I am not quite satisfied as to the results. Would you please say in your next issue what you think of this feed."

Answer.—Small quantities of wild buckwheat ground fine with other grain, particularly small and broken wheat, have been fed with apparently satisfactory results for many years. Its true value as a single food for any kind of stock, however, has been accurately ascertained only in one case. Owing to the large amount of weed seed in the wheat this year, considerable quantities of wild buckwheat are being ground with other grain, frequently almost alone, and will be fed to stock. It should give good results in feeding, but these results will not be equal to those obtained from feeding good grain. The only experiment that we know of being conducted with wild buckwheat as a food was made at the Minnesota Experiment Station some years ago by Prof. Hayes. Four lots of ten lambs each were fed for a period of 84 days on cracked corn, small wheat, wild buckwheat, and pigeon-grass seed, respectively, with what hay they wanted. The results show that the cracked corn made average gains, so this gives some basis on which to judge of the feeding value of wild buckwheat. It required 523 lbs. of cracked corn and 402 lbs. of hay to make 100 lbs. gain. Of the others it required the following amounts to make 100 lbs. gain: Small wheat, 745 lbs. and 367 lbs. of hay; wild buckwheat, 816 lbs. and 249 lbs. of hay; pigeon-grass seed, 874 lbs. and 189 lbs. of hay. It will thus be seen that as a single grain for fattening lambs, wild buckwheat gave fairly satisfactory returns. It should be very finely ground for pigs and some of the success of the feeding will depend upon the degree of ripeness or maturity the buckwheat had attained when it was cut.

We will be pleased to have the experience of farmers who have fed wild buckwheat to their pigs or other stock.

Feed and Stabling for Bull—A Sucking Cow.

H. R. F., Urquhart, Alta.: "(1) What is the best treatment for a young bull, 18 months old, as to feed and stabling during the winter months in the Northwest, also the quantities required? (2) Can you suggest any way of breaking a young cow of sucking others? I have been advised to slit the end of her tongue. Would this be effective?"

Answer.—(1) The best way is to keep the bull in a loose box not less than ten feet square. It would be better much larger unless he is out for some exercise every day. The box should have a good sized window open to the south; a door in two halves, so that one can be open on fine days and yet without risk of his break-

This Soap

is antiseptic and guaranteed to contain not a particle of acid.

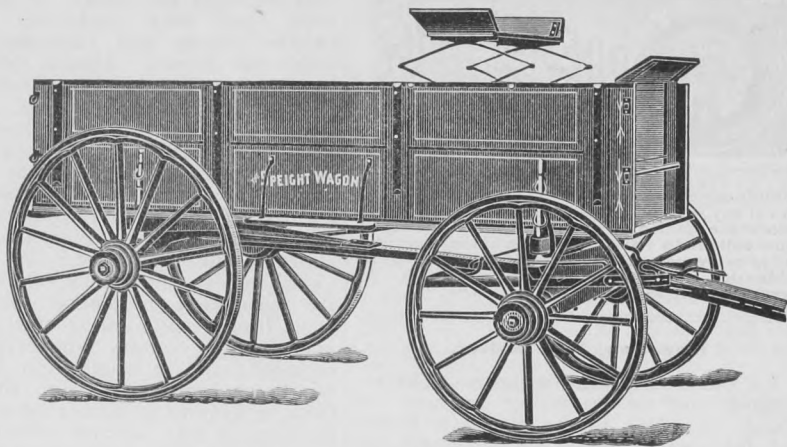


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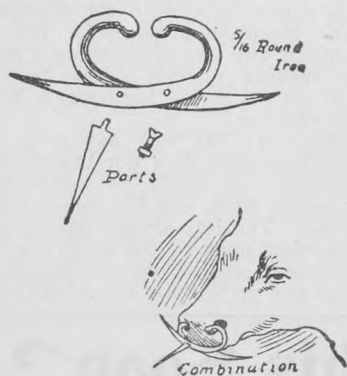
The Speight Wagon . .

is the highest testimony of the appreciation of Canadians for high-class home manufactures and the best guarantee of good value and perfect satisfaction.



ing out. The feed should be sufficient to maintain growth, condition and vigor. There is nothing better than hay, with some bran, middlings or crushed grain. A rough estimate of the amount of grain necessary to keep the bull in condition is one pound of grain for every two hundred pounds live weight. Bran makes a good substitute for grain, and if you have any roots give him one or two every day. Don't forget to allow him access to salt. If straw is plentiful let him have his pick of a bundle of it before it is used for his bedding. The grain ration should be increased or decreased as he is found to lay on fat or become thin.

(2) Some time ago we saw a description of the accompanying formidable looking nose-ring in an exchange, which was guaranteed to prevent a calf or cow sucking. It is made of 5-16 round iron, flattened where the two pieces cross each other. The spike is riveted in one set of holes, and after the ring has been placed in the nose the little bolt is fastened in the other holes. One or other of the three points



is sure to prick any cow an animal wearing it attempts to suck. We would not advise slitting the tongue. It probably would prevent the trouble, but it must not be forgotten that the tongue is the instrument a cow gathers her food with, and we think a cow with a split tongue would have some trouble in gathering a living on short pasture.

Manitoba Farm Produce.

A Dairyman writes: "It is the primary object of farmers to furnish food for the nations to eat. It does not matter what the individuals of the nation are engaged in for a livelihood, whether it is banking, commerce, tradesmen, professions, rich or poor, worker or loafer, the farmer has to feed them all. The Manitoba farmers supply a great deal of raw material for making bread for the nations of the world, but the nations cannot live on bread alone; they must have butter to eat on the bread, they must have cheese, bacon, eggs, beef, poultry and vegetables. These articles the

Manitoba farmers ought to produce in quantities three times greater than what they do now, in order to supply the markets that are open to them. The raw material which the farmers produce to make these articles of food, may be enumerated as wheat, milk, live hogs, live beef, live poultry and vegetables. This raw material should be concentrated or manufactured as far as it is possible to do, so that it may be ready for the consumer when it reaches the market in which it will be sold. The better the quality of the manufactured products is the larger the quantities that can be sold and the better the price will be.

"The coarse grains and fodder can be fed to cows to produce milk; that milk should be made into butter and cheese at the creamery or cheese factory because the quality can be made more uniform than would be the case if made on different farms by different makers. Again, the coarse grains can be used for rearing and fattening large quantities of poultry and egg-production. The coarse grains and damaged wheat and skim milk can be fed to hogs for the purpose of making bacon. This is manufacturing coarse foods of the farm into food in the form of bacon. There are now pork packing factories in Manitoba where these live hogs should be converted into the manufactured products, as it can be more uniformly cured and packed ready for use. There is now a hog famine in Manitoba, and a business that has cost \$125,000 to establish has had to curtail operations until such times that they can import hogs from some other province in Canada or the United States. There would be a butter and a cheese famine also if these articles of food could not be brought in from other points. There is always a poultry famine, so far as this province is concerned, as the Manitoba farmers do not supply this form of food in any quantities worth mentioning. Eggs, too, are not in the country, and with other things must be supplied by farmers outside of Manitoba.

"There have never been in the past brighter opportunities for the Manitoba farmers than at the present time and for the future, if they will only apply themselves to the task of realizing on these opportunities. The following facts will give a pretty fair idea what those opportunities are. The imports of farm products in 1898 were:—

10 cars of cheese, 30,000 lbs. per car, or 300,000 lbs., at 8½c. per lb. (the average price paid the factories in Manitoba this year) making a total in money value of	\$ 25,500
25 cars of butter, 30,000 lbs. per car, or 750,000 lbs., @ 18 3-5c. (average price paid to creameries of Manitoba this year), making a total of	139,500

5,000,000 lbs. of hog products, @ 6c. per lb., making a total of..	300,000
75 cars of eggs, 400 cases per car, or 1,080,000 dozen, @ 13c. per dozen, making a total of	140,400
500,000 lbs. of poultry, @ 10c. per lb., a total of	50,000

This makes a grand total of \$635,400 worth of farm produce, every dollar's worth of which should have been produced by the Manitoba farmers instead of letting outsiders get the benefit of it. These grand opportunities are growing larger and greater every year. We have the mining districts of British Columbia and the Yukon, and those rich districts lying east of us, to which the products of the farm can be supplied—must be supplied by the farmers of some country. Shall it be the farmers of Manitoba that will do it, or will they sit and see others reap the benefit of the production of the vast wealth of these mines? These are vital questions for our farmers to think about, and it is high time they got up to do something in this matter and not let their chances pass them by like sunbeams.

"The amount of the above products that was produced this year by the Manitoba farmers amounted to about \$500,000, not half of what was required. The prospects for another year are that the requirements will be double that of this year. What portion of this will the Manitoba farmers reap the benefit of? Time and business, thought and practice only will tell. Let us hope they will reap the whole harvest."

Wolves Hard on Poultry.

An Old Subscriber, Rosehill: "I hear many farmers complaining because the wolf bounty was reduced, and I have good reason to do so myself. I do not keep sheep, but some of my neighbors do, and next year I think there will be more wolves on their farms than sheep. I used to keep fowl, but there is neither pleasure nor profit in raising them for the wolves to eat. Two years ago I sent to Winnipeg for eggs, which cost me \$2.25 per setting, and I had a nice lot of fowl. This year the wolves have taken 140 head, so I think I have done my part in feeding the wolves this fall. I know one person who got \$8 worth of fowl from Winnipeg a year ago, but he has sold them all off at the rate of 30 cents on the dollar because of the wolves. The farmers here say they are not rich enough to raise poultry to feed to the wolves. It is cheaper to buy eggs shipped in from Ontario. I think Manitoba is getting down to hard-pan when she has to knuckle down to shipping in eggs. As fowls and sheep will be fewer next summer, I expect to hear of the wolves starting on the calves."

Destruction of Sheep by Wolves.

W. Saunderson, Glenwood Municipality, writes: "Your request for the expression of views on the above subject has induced me to write on this live question. In my opinion the Legislature made a great mistake in lessening the bounty for the destruction of wolves. If they had raised it to the same sum paid across the boundary—\$5 per head—I think the province would be a gainer at the end of ten years. Manitoba is an ideal sheep country, complete freedom from epidemic disease being its strongest point. Sheep do not need the warm stables that other stock require; all they need is a shed to keep off the snow and storm. They can be kept through the winter cheaper than any other stock, as they do well on straw and chaff, with one feed per day of seeds, small grain and a few oats mixed. We hear a great howl about this country all going to weeds, and we see paid government and municipal weed inspectors scattered broadcast over the land with no perceptible diminution of the weed pest. Now, if sheep were kept on all farms this cry would soon be a thing of the past. Let sheep be kept on fallows, and I can assure you that a weed of any kind will hardly be seen above the ground either before or after it is plowed. There are two sources of profit from sheep—wool and lambs. The average return for a fleece is about \$1, and for lambs \$3 to \$4. Some people say, if we keep sheep we shall have to fence our farms. The sooner we realize the necessity of fencing the better it will be for us. The past summer a wheat field of mine, on the fallow of which stock had been run the previous year, gave one of the finest crops I ever saw grow, and did not contain a single weed. A fence can be made with six strands of wire that will keep in sheep and large hogs, and, of course, all other stock, by using Carter's fence machine. This fence can be made cheaper than a barbed wire fence, as it does not need as many posts, and that is the most expensive part of fencing now. To return to the wolf question. These animals have multiplied incredibly this past year, and if sufficient bounty to check the increase is not soon re-imposed, the matter will be extremely serious for the country. There can be no doubt in the mind of any farmer who raises sheep—whatever city representatives in the legislature may think—that a liberal bounty is a sufficient check. This year's experience is conclusive. It is not on sheep alone that wolves prey. The prairie chickens are being cleaned out, and our domestic fowls also come in for a share of their attention. In a few instances calves are not despised. About a year ago the fertile brain of the council of a certain municipality got up a petition to the legislature asking for a reduction of the wolf bounty. Copies of this they sent broadcast to all municipal councils, asking them to co-operate. Many of the councils signed the petition, without giving the question a serious thought and forwarded them to the house. I question if a single council consulted the ratepayers on the matter. When it came before the Local Legislature, some of the members did not know what to do—petitions from the councils were plentiful, but the other side was not represented. I admired the stand the Premier took when a certain member brought in a motion to reduce the bounty to 50 cents. It seems a pity the city members are so shortsighted as not to see that if sheep raising is made impossible by wolves, the price of lamb and mutton must go up. The audacity of the wolves this past summer would lead one to think they considered themselves licensed by the government to exterminate the sheep of the province, and were going to do their work in the shortest possible time. The price of the sheep I have had killed this summer would more than pay all the

bounty paid by this municipality since the Wolf Bounty Act was passed. A great many farmers have gone out of sheep raising on this account, and if there is not a remedy applied quickly I shall have to follow suit.

"In conclusion, I think the true interests of the country will be served if farmers and others interested will bring what influence they can on their representatives in the Local House to get the Government to amend the act dealing with this matter."

Wolves a Hindrance to Sheep Raising.

John Harkness, Lyleton, writes: "Seeing your enquiries re hindrance of sheep raising, I would decidedly say wolves are the chief. Have kept sheep for a number of years and they did remarkably well until the wolves became so numerous as to destroy, of old and young, as many as twenty in a season. At present the sheep are only kept from serious damage by the constant attendance of the shepherd and dogs. The wolves are also destructive to poultry, and prairie chicken seem to be disappearing here. If sheep are to be raised successfully strong measures will have to be taken to get rid of these pests."

Protection for Dogs.

W. W. Lobb, Bear Creek, writes:—"In your last issue you ask the views of subscribers re the wolf bounty. The wolf at present is a great pest. Owing to the scarcity of rabbits, the wolf must needs take what he can most readily find, which has been of late our poultry and small stock. There is, however, another source of destruction which nearly equals the wolf, and that is the man who uses poison without regard to his neighbors' interests. I have lost most valuable dogs through the carelessness of my neighbors. While I had a good dog (which is hard to get) I never lost a single sheep or lamb, nor any poultry. I am a firm believer in the bounty on wolves as a source of lessening the pest, but I feel that some protection should also be placed on our dogs."

Scotch Grey Hens.

Jas. Browne, Ellisboro, Assa.: "I notice you ask for information in the December issue as to 'Scotch Grey Hens.' Scotch Greys are a very popular breed in Scotland, although little known elsewhere. The color is much the same as the Plymouth Rocks, but the markings are finer, and the dark markings are lighter than the Rocks; the light markings are not so light. They have been used by some breeders to cross with Plymouth Rocks to get their distinct and even markings. The Scotch Greys are very hardy, with fairly short white legs, broad breasts, white skin, and are a good table fowl. The chickens are fast growers and hardy. When bred from a good laying strain the pullets begin laying at from six to seven months old, and are good layers of white eggs. To increase their laying powers, a cross of either a Houdan, Minorca, or Leghorn cock is useful. If a Dorking cock is used excellent table fowl are produced."

Measurement of Hay.

W. R. Johnson, St. Andrew's: "In the December issue of The Farmer there is a statement that eight feet square in the mow contains one ton of hay. Is that correct for hay in the stack here? If not, what is the legal standard for this province?"

Answer.—There is and can be no legal standard for such measurements. Hay varies in weight according to age, and different kinds weigh differently. You bargain for so many cubic feet per ton, according to your judgment of what it will weigh.

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TIME TABLE.**

To take effect, Tuesday, December 13, 1898.					
Trains going North.			Trains going South.		
Read Down.			Read Up.		
2nd Class Mixed.	No. 1. Fri. days.	No. 2. Mon. days.	2nd Class Mixed.	No. 2. Tues. days.	No. 1. Satur. days.
Miles from Gladstone.			Telegraph Calls.	Miles from Cowan.	
STATIONS.					
10 40					16 30
11 10					15 55
11 30					15 30
11 57					15 00
12 25					14 35
13 05	13 05	0	Gladstone Jct.	154	A14 10
13 31	13 31	6	Ogilvie.	V	147 13 42
14 00	14 00	13	Plumas.	MA	141 13 20
14 41	14 41	26	Glenella	GN	127 12 30
15 15	15 15	34	Glencairn.		119 12 05
15 51	15 51	46	McCreary.		107 11 25
16 25	16 25	55	Laurier.		98 10 51
16 50	16 50	63	Makinak.	MK	90 10 25
17 20	17 20	70	Ochre River		83 10 00
A18 00	A18 00	84	Dauphin	DA	69 9 15
L19 30	L19 30				A 7 45
20 02	20 02	93	Valley River		60 7 13
20 25	20 25	100	Sifton.	B D	53 6 50
20 30	20 30	102	Sifton Jct.	V C	51 6 45
20 38		111	Fork River		
A21 35		123	Winnipegosis	X	
21 20	21 20	117	Ethelbert.		36 6 00
21 54	21 54	125	Garland.		28 5 26
22 30	22 30	137	Pine River.		16 4 54
23 00	23 00	146	Scatar.		7 4 25
A23 50	A23 50	154	Cowan.	C N	0 4 00

D. B. HANNA, Supt.

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Hail Insurance.

H. T., Wapella, Assa.: "Can a farmer in the Territories ensure his crop against hail in a Manitoba company, and, if so, what is the cost per acre? I do not know of any company in my province. Please tell me also in your valuable paper what companies of this kind there are."

Answer.—A Manitoba company cannot do business in the Territories. Neither does the Farmer know of any hail insurance company doing business in the Territories. The farmers should get the Legislature to pass the necessary legislation to enable a mutual company to be formed, then form one. The Manitoba Hail Insurance Co. is the only company carrying hail insurance in Manitoba. The cost per acre is only 25 cents a year, and insures to the value of \$6 per acre.

Storing Ice.

I. O. U., Hamiota: "I would like to see some of your readers who have had experience in storing and using ice give their methods and success and their ideas as to the best way to preserve it. In the event of being unable to secure sawdust, what is the best material in which to pack it? What sort of building is required?"

Note.—Will those of our readers who save ice successfully give the rest of our readers the benefit of their experience?

Muskrats and Skunks.

A young farmer sends the following questions: (1) "Would you kindly inform me, through The Nor'-West Farmer, how to trap muskrats without scaring the survivors?" (2) Also, could you give me any information as to the breeding and rearing of skunks for the fur?"

Answer.—These are branches of the farming industry of which The Farmer has no personal knowledge and perhaps this enquirer might be as well not to learn any more about one of them in particular. Newhouse's Trappers' Guide gives instructions on everything in that line, and if this enquirer wants to go into the business we can supply him with a copy. For rats, according to Newhouse, the trap should be set about two inches under water and near their holes. A bait of vegetables, such as carrot, is to be fastened to the end of a stick and set eight inches high in such a position that the rat will have to pass over the trap to take the bait. Fasten the trap to a stake in such a position that the rat can draw it into the water and there get drowned. If allowed to get on dry ground, he is likely to gnaw or twist off the leg and get away, perhaps to warn the rest. Skunk farming is said to have been made a success by some one in the State of Maine, but it is not a business suitable for those who wish to live with ordinary human beings. The odor is rather high.

The Preparation of Cement and Gravel for Concrete.

Norval B. Hagar, Allanburg, Ont., writes: "Having received a number of letters from farmers enquiring about concrete for walls, floors, silos, etc., and knowing that numbers of your readers are alive to the advantages of using cement for many purposes on the farm, I thought by answering them through your valuable paper, which is so extensively read throughout Manitoba and the Northwest, many thousands of your readers might obtain further knowledge on this important subject. I may say, first, that I served my apprenticeship at the mason's trade twenty-two years ago, and have followed it ever since. For the last three years I have devoted my time and attention to the use of hydraulic cement for farm building purposes all over Ontario, being employed by the 'Estate of John Battle,' of the

Thorold Hydraulic Cement Works, to give farmers instructions how to use cement for concrete work for barns, stable floors, silos, etc. I am also a practical farmer, having purchased the old homestead of one hundred acres twelve years ago, which I have always managed in connection with my brothers. I simply mention this fact in order to show that I am familiar with the needs of farmers and farm buildings. In this I shall only deal with the making of concrete, which, although one of the simplest branches of mason work, requires the most careful attention and greatest care.

"First level off the ground and place straight-edge boards right on the ground and drive stakes on each side to keep them from working apart. This platform should be at least twelve feet square and does not require and sides put to it. If the cement is in paper bags (there are three of them to the barrel) I make a box without a bottom just large enough to hold two sacks of cement. By doing this I never have to measure the cement. Walls, for example, are usually made 5 to 1. Fill the box five times full of gravel, then put on two sacks of cement. This gives the proper proportions. Now shovel this over twice, and, in doing so, let it drop off the shovel in the same place, which will give the pile a conical shape, and the gravel and cement will mix after leaving the shovel by rolling down the sides. If the concrete is simply turned over and thrown up against the sides of the pile, it does not mix properly, and it would have to be shoveled over three or four times at least.

"After the concrete is mixed dry, level it off about shovel-deep with a hole in the centre, and put in one or two pails of water. Then take the back of the shovel and turn the concrete towards the centre. It should be turned twice after being wet. The last time of turning I use a rose sprinkler; it distributes the water evenly through the concrete. Care should be taken not to get it too wet. It does not require to be more wet than moist earth. When taken in the hand and pressed it should simply pack and not leave any moisture on the hand. I mix all my concrete the same way, but use different proportions, according to the class of work required. Thanking you for the space occupied, I shall leave the subject of walls and silos for some future time."

As we go to press the following questions reach us. There is neither time nor space to answer them in this issue as fully as we would like. The rest of the questions asked by these parties, and a number of others, will be answered in the next issue.

Back Taxes.

J. C. F., Douglas, asks: "Can they compel me to pay taxes on a homestead not yet patented? That is, back taxes?"

Answer.—There has been a great deal of litigation over this point, but we think you are bound to pay, as the most recent decisions point that way. We don't profess to answer legal questions, but this is according to our latest light on this point.

Pork Curing.

T. M. Scott, Morden: "Would you kindly inform me as to the best plan of curing pork for next summer's use? I expect to kill the hogs this week. Would you recommend curing at once or leaving until spring?"

Answer.—Never let the carcass get frozen, and cure it as soon as possible. Either brine or dry salting would do. Consult back numbers of this paper—pages 101, 113, 236, of 1898 issue.

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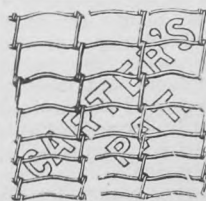
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January Farmers' Institute Meetings.

Arrangements have been made for a series of Farmers' Institute meetings during the third week of January and part of the following week by the Department of Agriculture at Winnipeg. The department find that it will be impossible to send speakers to all the institutes in existence in the province. Those not provided for now will be later on. Quite a large number of the institutes have written asking for speakers to visit their institutes during the winter. To meet the wishes of these progressive institutes and to encourage weaker ones, the department has decided to send out a few speakers in the hope that the younger and weaker institutes may be revived and encouraged to hold a few more good meetings during the winter, and that the older and stronger ones may be encouraged to even better work than ever done before.

Farmers will be pleased to learn that S. A. Bedford, superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm, has consented to attend a series of these meetings and give his practical talks, which are so much enjoyed. He will be accompanied at different points by C. C. Macdonald, dairy superintendent; Wm. Scott, manager of the R. A. Lister Co., and Geo. Harcourt, of The Nor'-West Farmer. Mr. Scott thoroughly understands the working of cream separators, and we feel sure that if any farmer having trouble with his separator will bring it to the meeting, Mr. Scott will tell him what is wrong with it. The following is a list of the meetings to be addressed by these speakers:—

- Jan. 16, Kildonan, 7 p. m.—S. A. Bedford; Geo. Harcourt.
- Jan. 17, Emerson, 7 p. m.—S. A. Bedford; C. C. Macdonald.
- Jan. 18, Morris, 1:30 p. m.—S. A. Bedford; Wm. Scott.
- Jan. 19, Cartwright, 7 p. m.—S. A. Bedford; Wm. Scott.
- Jan. 20, Pilot Mound, 1:30 p. m.—S. A. Bedford; Wm. Scott.
- Jan. 21, Manitou, 1:30 p. m.—S. A. Bedford; Wm. Scott.
- Jan. 24, Nelson, 1:30 p. m.—S. A. Bedford; Geo. Harcourt.
- Jan. 25, Wawanesa, 7 p. m.—S. A. Bedford; Geo. Harcourt.
- Jan. 26—Blyth School House, 1:30 p. m.—S. A. Bedford; Geo. Harcourt.
- Jan. 28, Brandon, 1:30 p. m.—S. A. Bedford, Geo. Harcourt and S. Braithwaite.

Chas. Braithwaite, Provincial Weed Inspector, will be one of the speakers, and will speak on noxious weeds and the working of the act. He wishes very much to meet farmers and have them express their views of the act, suggest any desirable changes, or give him any pointers that may assist in making the act more efficient and workable. The weed question is one every farmer should be interested in and one on which farmers can give a lot of valuable experience and help. Come out and discuss this question.

S. Larcombe, Birtle, will accompany Mr. Braithwaite, and they will address meetings at the following places:

- Jan. 16, Gladstone; Jan. 17, Neepawa;
- Jan. 18, Bird's Hill; Jan. 19, Rosser; Jan. 21, Melita; Jan. 23, Deloraine; Jan. 24, Hartney; Jan. 25, Pipestone; Jan. 26, Souris. The Bird's Hill meeting will be held at 7 p. m., the rest at 1:30 p. m.

Rev. Mr. Burman, accompanied by Hugh McKellar, chief clerk of the Department of Agriculture, will address meetings at the following places, the meetings all beginning at 1:30 p. m.: Jan. 24, Bradwardine; Jan. 28, Arrow River; Jan. 26, Elkhorn; Jan. 27, Virden; Jan. 28, Oak Lake.

There will be moonlight nights during the time of the meetings, and farmers will do well to make preparation to attend the meeting nearest to them, if possible. Come out and hear the experience of others and give your own.

Noxious Weeds.

By Chas. Braithwaite, Portage la Prairie.

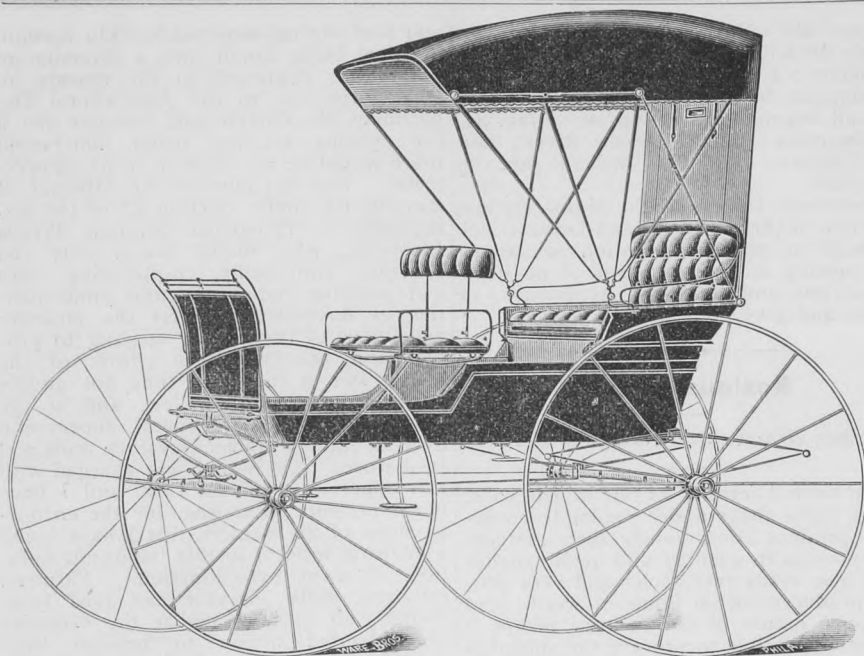
The natural fertility of our prairie soils, which make them under moderate conditions produce continuously such extraordinary crops in quantity and quality, makes them also ready receptacles and very prolific producers of all kinds of weeds, and the open nature of our country makes it almost impossible to prevent the spread of these weed seeds by birds, beasts, winds and waters, not to mention the avenues of commerce so necessary to our civilization, viz., roads, railways, elevators, mills, etc., etc. Knowing, then, the wonderfully reproductive nature of our soils, and the apparently uncontrollable avenues by which weed seeds are spread, it becomes the duty of every citizen individually, by personal effort, and collectively, by the municipalities, or as a province, to constantly watch and work to reduce to a minimum the harmful influences of these weed pests. Especially should this be the case in this agricultural province, where the staple product of many districts is grain raising, thus keeping the land constantly under the plow.

With a view to protect and assist individual and corporate effort along this line, the Provincial Government have placed upon our statute books the "Noxious Weeds Act." This act attaches a penalty to individual and corporate neglect, and places certain restrictions upon the actions of public produce handlers and feed and seed vendors. It also gives to municipal councils power to extend the operations of the act and all the necessary power to work out the details of its enforcement. But, unfortunately, the Legislative effort is crippled, the laudable attempts of many municipalities rendered abortive and the persistent efforts of hundreds of our best farmers wasted by the selfishness of some interests and the thoughtlessness and carelessness of many otherwise well-meaning men. Some say the act is defective; if so, let us strive to find the defects and have them remedied. Some even say the act is beyond the power of the Legislature and defy the powers that be to enforce it. We ask, Can the "Infectious Disease Act," or "The Public Health Act" be enforced? Yes. Why? Because the public interests demand that the careless, indifferent or unfortunate self-destroying so-called liberties of the few should be curtailed where they jeopardize the interests of the majority, and this is the sole aim of the Noxious Weeds Act.

At the last session of the Legislature, on account of representations made of miscarriage of municipal action in some cases, and considerable expression of dissatisfaction with the act, an effort was made to amend some of its provisions, but the act, being principally a granting of power to municipal councils to work out the details of its enforcement, the Government decided to abide by their policy of leaving municipal matters as far as possible, in the hands of the people; hence only some minor changes referring to elevators, mills

and seed stores, were made. On account of there being found such a diversity of opinion as expressed in the reports of local inspectors to the Agricultural Department, the Government thought that if the existing act was better understood there would be less friction in its enforcement. For this purpose the Minister of Agriculture, under Section 22 of the act, appointed a Provincial Noxious Weeds Inspector, who should travel over the province continually, co-operating with and assisting individuals and municipalities to discreetly interpret the meaning and intent of the act, by striving to protect and encourage the efforts of the many, and at the same time not unduly harass the struggling few, and at the same time have a general supervision over all railway tracks, elevators, mills and seed stores. The writer was charged with this apparently difficult task, and I have much pleasure in stating, for the encouragement of the farmers, that I have found a growing interest in this important question of weed extermination. Farmers, railways, mills, elevator and seed store owners, all seem to realize the necessity of concerted action to prevent their spread. The continued drouth far into the growing season this past year was an object lesson to many in the five to ten bushel to the acre districts. There were numerous fields that were clear of weeds that produced twelve to twenty bushels to the acre, clearly demonstrating that no weeds meant double yield in such seasons.

But my main object in writing is to try to outline future action, and to do this it may be necessary to point out some few causes of failure in the past. First, this is a large province, and it is impossible for one man to visit every farm, and yet the provincial officer should be within reach in some way of every farmer. To bridge this difficulty, I may say that my address is, "Charles Braithwaite, Portage la Prairie," and I will be pleased to answer any and all correspondence as quickly as possible, and attend in person every call as far as practical, or give a satisfactory reason why. Furthermore, the Noxious Weeds Act provides that every municipal council should, previous to the first of April in every year, appoint one or more local inspectors, and should report this action, with the name and address of such officer, within 15 days, or by April 15th, to the Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg. Now, last year, out of over 90 municipalities, less than a dozen reported on time, and fully 70 per cent. never reported at all, and yet this is the main link that connects the provincial officer with the municipality and the farmer. But we hope to get over this, and the growing interest in the question warrants this hope. However, there is another obstruction, and it is the hardest one to get over, and that is the difference in soils, and in the variety of weeds, and the different seasons' action on these soils and weeds, besides the diversity of opinions that prevail as to methods and means, to say nothing of the circumstances of the individuals. Now, I do not claim any botanical knowledge, and I cannot treat this subject of soil composition and weed extermination in scientific phraseology. My knowledge comes from a lifelong experience in farming, with eighteen years' practical experience and an intimate knowledge of every district in the province, and I would conclude this letter by stating that if any farmer or other owner of land has a farm, or a plot on his farm, anywhere in the province, that is infested with bad weeds of any description, if he will write me, stating the case fully, I will gladly give him the benefit of my experience, or if any of our agricultural papers see fit to open a column for questions or suggestions along this line, I will be pleased to assist it to the best of my ability. Further, I would



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like to arrange for some few plots at central points, to be cultivated by the owners at their expense under my supervision, as object lessons in weed destruction, the results to be reported from time to time in the press. I shall be pleased to give the details of methods and cost to any farmer interested. This is for the practical everyday working farmer, who wants to use my limited knowledge to advance his own interests. Hundreds of our farmers possibly know more than I do, but a little more won't hurt them, and it comes cheap—ask and have is the price.

I trust that an exchange of opinions, suggestions and experiences will be to our mutual benefit and conduce to the welfare of our grand country.

Manitoba Crop Bulletin.

The December crop bulletin just issued by the Department of Agriculture gives the yield as some 600,000 bushels less than the estimated yield in August. This shows that the crop correspondents of the department are men who make careful returns. Had the improved conditions for the ripening of wheat, which came after the first of August, been accompanied by favorable harvest weather, the reported yield would undoubtedly have been in excess of the estimated yield. As it is the present figures will be very close to the amount of wheat available for export and that needed for seed. Considerable loss has been occasioned by the extra handling of the stacks, through discarding the tops of stacks, and the feeding of poultry and hogs grain in the sheaf owing to scarcity of grain through delayed threshing. The damage done to the wheat by the wet weather is variously estimated at from 1 per cent. to 33 per cent. Threshing was delayed the longest in the eastern district. Reports show that quite a large percentage of the wheat will grade No. 1 hard.

Oats and barley, although not looked upon as so important as wheat, were injured by the wet weather to some extent; still there will be plenty for the needs of the province.

Potatoes are reported as being somewhat light. In the Winnipeg district where the largest acreage is grown, considerable difficulty was experienced in harvesting the crop owing to continued wet weather at digging time.

The following table gives a comparison of the estimated yields of grain for the years 1896 to 1898:—

	1896.	1897.	1898.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Wheat	14,433,706	18,261,950	25,313,745
Oats	12,502,318	10,629,513	17,308,252
Barley	3,171,747	3,183,602	4,277,927
Rye	52,255	48,344	63,860
Peas	23,383	33,330	31,880
Flax	259,143	247,836	350,000
Potatoes	1,962,490	2,033,298	3,253,038
Roots	1,898,805	1,220,070	2,471,715

The bulletin also gives statistics regarding cattle, stockers, hogs, and poultry. To these figures the returns for 1896 and 1897 have been added by way of comparison. The figures for the total number of animals in the province are taken from the returns of the municipal clerks. As these were made early in the year they are not exactly a true estimate at the present time. The bulletin states that the number of swine and sheep is believed to be much less than these figures. It is difficult to get some of the figures, but we have endeavored to get as near the truth as possible. The following table should be interesting reading:—

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Total Horses	95,145	100,274	101,836
Total Cattle	210,507	221,775	227,097
Total Sheep	38,812	36,680	32,053
Total Swine	72,562	74,944	69,648
Beef Cattle exported	13,833	15,000	12,525
Stockers exported, U.S	—	16,500	20,000
Stockers sent West	—	—	9,500
Hogs exported	3,834	12,500	5,100
Hogs imported	—	—	15,500,000
Hogs packed or used in Winnipeg	22,000	25,000	18,000
Poultry disposed of by Farmers:—			
Turkeys	43,065	47,540	31,455
Geese and Ducks	13,810	20,000	13,010
Chickens	169,580	184,055	127,680
Poultry imported	1b 240,000	1b 300,000	1b 500,000
Eggs imported	dz 420,000	dz 600,000	dz 900,000

All the hog products imported were not used in Manitoba. A great deal of it went west to mining centres, but this amount was handled by Manitoba firms, and could have been supplied by Manitoba farmers had they had it to bring forward.

The expenditure on farm buildings shows this year an increase of \$553,430. This is to some extent an index of the prosperity of the country.

Dairy products show plainly the effects of the high price for wheat in the spring, and possibly also the influence of the stocker trade. Pastures were as a rule good, and yet the total dairy returns show a shrinkage in value of \$40,758.17. The most of this shrinkage has been in dairy butter. The following table explains itself:—

	1896.	1897.	1898.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Butter, creamery	776,000	987,179	965,024
Butter, dairy	1,469,025	1,410,285	1,151,620
Total Butter products	2,245,025	2,397,464	2,116,644
Butter imported	—	—	750,000
Cheese produced Man.	986,000	987,007	806,084
Cheese imported	100,000	100,000	300,000

The amount of land plowed in the fall, the amount of breaking and summer fallowing shows a total of 1,011,455 acres of land ready for next year's crop. This is 300,000 acres less than the figures of last season.

The bulletin says that over 40 per cent. of the reports state that the amount of hay secured is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the coming winter. In some places excessive rains, flooding the meadows is given as the cause of the shortage of the crop; in others it is attributed to rapid settlement and draining.

A Smart Lawyer—"I understand that you had to go to law about that property that was left you. Have you a smart lawyer?" "You bet I have. He owns the property now."

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RATES.

Meals from 5 cents up.

Beds—Separate room, 15 cents a night; double room, 10 cents.

INSPECTION INVITED.

The Lodging House was opened for business on 1st November.

Agricultural Societies.

In terms of the statute every agricultural society in the province should have held its annual meeting on Dec. 12, but only a few of them have reported. Of those reports we give a very concise summary as follows:—

Morden—Gross income, \$1,909.95; expenditure, \$1,861; balance on hand, \$61.57; \$675 was spent on building and grounds. The debt of the society has been reduced from \$3,000 to \$300, and the grounds and buildings are valuable assets. Officers for 1899: J. T. Hutchinson, president; F. L. Irwin, vice-president; J. Sweet, 2nd vice-president; J. Gilchrist, sec.-treas. The society is prospering, and will, as usual, hold a fall fair.

Manitou—Income, \$867.59; outlay, \$652.16. President, Jas. Fargey; 1st vice-president, Jas. Conner; 2d V.P., R. Swinton; sec.-treas., W. F. Ellis. Will hold a summer fair on August 9 and 10, which is later than last year.

Pilot Mound—Receipts, \$802.11; outlay, \$804.79; assets worth about \$535. Pres., R. S. Preston; 1st V. P., W. J. Kester; 2nd V. P., J. F. Mutch; sec.-treas., F. Steadman.

Crystal City—Has a balance on hand of over \$200, after paying out \$160 more in prize money than the previous year. Hon. T. Greenway offered ten acres of grounds, which the society is to fit for its purpose. Pres., Dr. Riddell; 1st V. P., D. Potter; 2d V. P., James Laidlaw; sec.-treas., Wm. Cranston. Will hold a fall fair at Crystal City.

Souris—Prospering. Pres., W. A. Dolmage; 1st V. P., A. J. Hughes; 2nd V. P., Wm. Herriott; sec.-treas., R. I. Crisp.

Glenboro—Gross income, \$1,638.59; expenditure, \$1,524.91; balance on hand, \$113.68; capital account credit balance, \$2,360. Pres., John Atkinson; 1st V. P., Alex. Card; 2nd V. P., Geo. Steele; sec.-treas., F. Axford.

Cypress River—Pres., Jas. Connon; 1st V. P., Jas. Gardner; 2nd V. P., J. M. Stewart; sec.-treas., James McDole.

Holland—Had hard luck in 1897, but its members made a generous levy and cleared its shortages. We record this with pleasure. This year's receipts were \$821.56; outlays, \$756. Hearty support, lots of produce forward. A fall show most popular. May shortly organize a Farmers' Institute. Pres., P. Edwards; 1st V. P., Jas. Stewart; 2nd V. P., Wm. Jackson; sec.-treas., C. J. Crawley.

Portage la Prairie—Gross income, \$3,396.50; outlay, \$3,266.30; balance, \$130.20. It was resolved to make a society's exhibit at the next Winnipeg Industrial. Will hold show the week before Winnipeg.

Kildonan and St. Paul's—Have purchased land, and intend fencing and erecting suitable buildings in the spring.

Carberry—Gross income, \$2,514; outlay, \$2,103; balance on hand, \$410. Besides money, a great number of other valuable prizes were given. The directors are well pleased with last year's business and will again hold a summer fair. M. Collins, pres.; G. Black, 1st V. P.; W. I. Smale, 2nd V. P.; W. G. Rogers, sec.-treas., pro tem.

Oak Lake—Pres., Thos. Jasper; 1st V. P., John Goodwin; 2nd V. P., J. J. Arsenault; sec.-treas., W. J. Helliwell.

Elkhorn—Funds on hand over \$325. Will hold a plowing match in June. Pres., C. H. Freeman; 1st V. P., C. F. Travis; 2nd V. P., E. Ives; sec.-treas., W. M. Cushing.

Hamiota—Pres., Philip Kerr; 1st V. P., James Smith; 2d V. P., A. D. McConnell; sec.-treas., Wm. Ferguson.

Neepawa—Receipts, \$1,443.75; outlays, \$1,072.40; balance on hand, \$371.35. This fair will be changed from fall to summer. Pres., G. S. McGregor; 1st V. P., J. A. McGill; 2d V. P., T. B. Williams; sec.-treas., John Wemyss.

Minnedosa—Rich. Storey, pres.; Ed. Hole, 1st V. P.; T. D. Taylor, 2d V. P.; T. A. Cuddy, sec.-treas.

Stonewall—A. Polson, Pres.; J. McQuat, 1st V. P.; J. E. Turner, 2nd V. P.; John Hall, sec.-treas.

Selkirk—Income, \$747.85; outlay, 738.85;

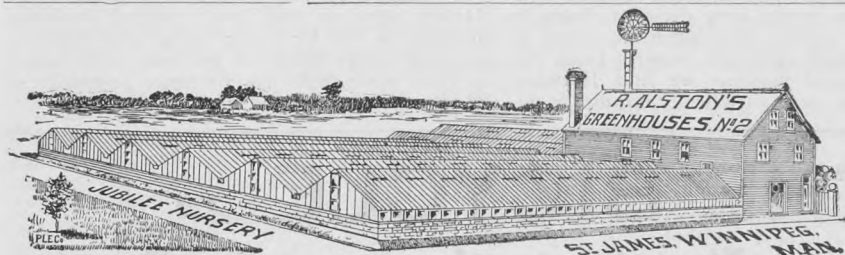
balance on hand, \$9. Pres., Geo. Kingsberry; 1st V. P., E. B. Kett; 2d V. P., Wm. Gibbs; F. R. Gemmel, sec.-treas.

Beardless Barley.

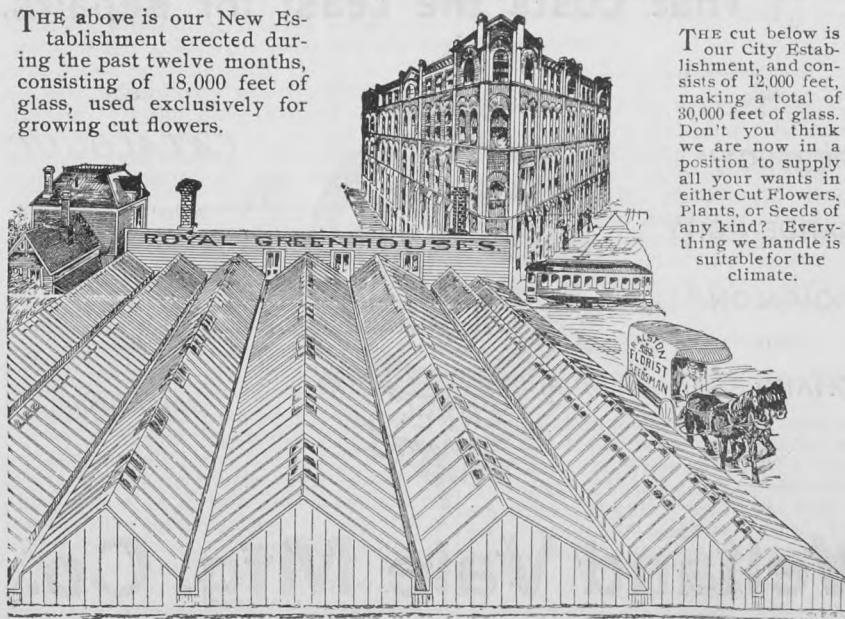
A variety of barley has been bred which has no awns, or beards, as they are popularly called, yet possessing all the qualities of the old varieties. Farmers will be pleased to know this, because the beards are an objectionable feature in barley growing. Henry Kirkwood, of Macdonald, obtained seed of this beardless variety from Ohio, U. S., some time ago and now advertises seed for sale in this issue of The Farmer. This barley is white, six-rowed, and was originally obtained by a cross between the ordinary six-rowed and the hulless variety. The straw is stiff and will stand up where other varieties lie down. The yield in bushels is equal to that of other varieties, although it may possibly be a little lighter in weight per bushel. Mr. Kirkwood claims that it is a good thing to sow on a field infested with wild oats, as it ripens before the first of the oats are ripe. Those wishing to get seed of a beardless variety of barley should write Mr. Kirkwood at once and secure a supply.

Irrigation receives a great deal of attention in India, where a large amount of the work is under the direct control of the government. In all there are 41,000 miles of main canals and distributories in the country. Wheat and rice are the crops to which the water is generally applied.

Yarrow is a plant found very useful in England for sowing among pastures on dry soils. It is eaten readily by all stock and is a perennial. We have never heard of its being tried anywhere in this country. It is said to resist the severest drouths. Would it not be worth while to try a little of it on that light land lying back of the Brandon experiment station buildings?



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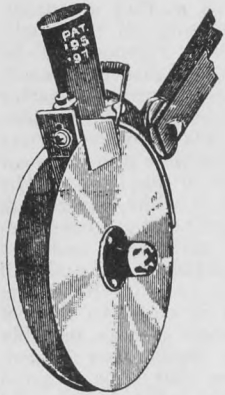
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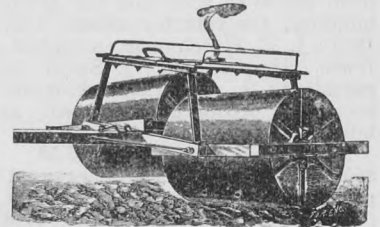
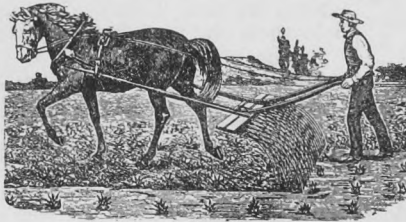


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Great Root Yields.

Messrs. Webb, the great English seed growers, regularly offer very handsome prizes for the produce of seeds and manures sold by them, and the results for the last year have just been published. They cover both England and Scotland. The yields of mangolds and Swedes we give in Canadian tons. The topmost yield for Swedes was made in Ayrshire, with a record production of 46 tons, 1,744 lbs. The next best came from Cheshire, 44 tons, 1,040 lbs. Wigtonshire followed with 42 tons, 112 lbs. In mangolds a Welsh farm near Cardiff made the stupendous yield of 84 tons, 1,456 lbs. Leicester came next with 65 tons, 368 lbs., and a southern county with 64 tons, 344 lbs. Scotland does next to nothing in mangolds. The lots competing were five acres for turnips and three acres for mangolds, and the yields were certainly very high. The soil and climate of Ireland are peculiarly suitable for some classes of roots, and this last year, at the Lucan dairy farm, the wonderful yield of 103 tons of mangolds per acre was reached. This yield has perhaps never been equalled up to the present time.

Professor Long, speaking of the Birmingham show, says he once measured six Swedes shown there, all of good form and up to 37 inches circumference. They weighed 120 lbs., but we have done better than that in Manitoba.

* * *

The cultivation of turnips has been reduced to a more thorough system and brought to a greater degree of perfection in Scotland than perhaps anywhere else in the world. In November of each year prize competitions are held, not only for individual specimens, but for ten-acre plots. At Aberdeen, always a great turnip county, there were 173 entries in one day's competition. The biggest record of the year so far is 34 tons, 14 cwt., 2 qu., 12 lbs. per acre, equal to 38 tons, 1,796 lbs. Canadian. This was grown near Biggar from seed of a bronze top variety, originated in the same district. The manure used was what is called permanent nitrate. This artificial manure produced other two crops little short of the first. In the same district sulphate of ammonia is used as manure, and its best product was 36 tons, 104 lbs., Canadian. For a ten-acre lot of Swedes the Arbroath society had one lot up to 32 tons, 1,632 lbs., Canadian, and for four acres of Swedes, with nitrate manuring, the return was 38 tons, 272 lbs. At Hexham in the north of England, Swedes

grown by artificial manure competed for a silver challenge cup, value \$150, and \$40 in money as the first prize. The weight ran up to 36 tons, 96 lbs. A three-acre plot of potatoes, manured with permanent nitrate, ran up to 633 bus. per acre.

Canadian Potato Yields.

A report prepared by C. A. Zavitz, experimentalist at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, for the Experimental Union, does not say very much for the capacity of the east in the way of potato growing. The half dozen varieties he reports on show a range of yield from 191 bushels per acre, for heavy croppers, down to 124 for earlier sorts. The crop report of Manitoba shows an average of 205 bushels in the best division down to 144 in the worst. But when we come to the exact and authentic reports from the experimental stations we find Brandon reporting ten varieties ranging from 682

bushels down to 579, and Indian Head with 100 varieties, only one of which made below 300 bushels, and the highest 706 bushels. In potatoes the effete east has a good deal of leeway to make up.

A. J. Cotton, Treherne, raised 16,926 bushels of wheat last year on 475 acres; 7,700 bushels of oats on 145 acres, and 626 bushels of barley. He has 20 cars of wheat at Fort William, of which 15 grade No. 1 hard.

Among the rules of a New York livery stable where the animals of many wealthy men are kept, are the following: "No man will be employed who drinks intoxicating liquors. No man shall speak loud to any of the horses, or in the stables where they are. Horses of good blood are nervous, and loud, excited conversation is felt by every horse who hears it, and keeps them all nervous and uneasy. No man shall use profane language in the hearing of the horses."

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A Success in Tree Culture.

The Regina Leader draws attention to the experience of Jos. Wylie, of Tregarva settlement, in the growing of trees. He went in, in 1882, and by persevering has now three sides of a half section, a total length of two miles, planted with a tree belt 33 feet wide—maples and Balm of Gilead. There are a one-mile straight strip, and two half-mile belts. The maples were grown from seed and the Balm of Gilead from poles buried in trenches. Part of the belt was planted in 1891, and is now from 12 to 15 feet high. The other part started four years ago is now about a man's height. These tree belts are an advantage in many ways. For one thing, Mr. Wylie says they will prevent weed seeds, which are carried upon and in the snow far and wide, from getting upon his land. One great use he makes of the trees is in the direction of growing hay. The belts hold the snow, and as a result Mr. Wylie cuts a fine crop of hay from a wide strip beside the trees no matter how dry the summer may be. He finds that common clover can be grown successfully in the shelter of the trees. He also has been very successful in raising small fruits—currants, raspberries, etc. In one year he picked 30 pails of raspberries from his bushes, which, without the shelter of the trees, might never have grown at all.

Russian Fruits in Canada.

At the last annual meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, Prof. W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, gave the results that had been obtained from the introduction of Russian fruits, experiments with which had now extended over some ten years. Of all the varieties that were planted in 1888 only some 160 apple, 18 pear, 12 cherry, and 7 plum trees now remain. Although about half of the original lot of apples are still left, there are none of them which possess qualities of sufficient merit to become valuable to Canada. Still, some of them are promising, but that is all that can be said for them. An orchard of seedlings from Northern Russia was started some years ago. Of the 3,000 seeds planted some 150 have come into bearing. Most of them are of only ordinary quality, while a few are fair. Of the pears planted only one has come into bearing so far, but it is not of very good quality. The cherries and plums have nearly all been killed.

Beekeepers' Association.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association was held at Guelph the first week in December last. The secretary's report shows a very successful season. The inspector of foul brood showed that while it was on the increase the beekeepers were on the lookout for it, and he knew now how to treat it. He did not have to destroy a single hive. Good addresses were given by quite a number of first-class men, and altogether the meeting was a very pleasing and helpful one. The officers for the ensuing year are: President, W. J. Brown, Chard; vice-president, C. W. Post, Trenton; secy.-treasurer, W. Couse, Streetsville.

Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario.

The annual meeting was held at St. Catharines the first two days of December. The attendance was good, so also were the papers and addresses. Professor James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, gave an account of his investigations regarding the export of fruit pulp. Large quantities of fruit pulp are used in England in the manufacture of jam. As no sugar or water is used with the pulp, it would seem as though there should be a good opening for Canadian fruit pulp. Prof. Robertson gave the members a talk on the requirements and conditions of the English markets for the tender fruits, and explained what the Dominion Government were doing in the way of making trial shipments and the results and lessons learned from shipments made during 1898. Five steamship lines running from Montreal have their vessels fitted with cold storage. Dr. Saunders, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, gave an address on Manitoba and the Northwest as markets for fruits. He outlined the capabilities of this country for fruit and suggested that the fruit growers should pay more attention to this market, as at present 80 per cent. of the fruit came from the United States. W. E. Wellington, Toronto, was again elected president, and L. Woolverton, Grimsby, Ontario, secretary-treasurer, and editor of the Canadian Horticulturist.

Paint to Prevent Rabbits Gnawing Trees

I have used the following paint in starting an orchard of 500 trees and found it entirely effectual, says J. L. Irwin, Kansas, in the American Agriculturist. At butchering time or by a visit to the local butcher, I secured a quantity of blood. This was set away until it began to emit an odor. Then lime, which had been thoroughly slaked, was mixed with the blood, stirring it until about the thickness of whitewash. A little sulphur may be added.

To apply to trees, take an old whitewash brush and cover all parts which the rabbits can reach with the mixture. They will not trouble a tree treated in this manner. One painting will last a season, and it is much easier to put on than winding with paper or covering trunks in any other way, besides being more effectual. The lime in the mixture also is beneficial to the trees.

A nice lot of fine apples of the Wealthy and Duchess of Oldenburg varieties were shown at the Omaha exhibition, all grown in one orchard in North Dakota. The grower, H. R. Hankinson, picked 12 bushels of these from four trees that have now been in bearing five years. Manitoba has not reached this amount of success so far, but it is encouraging to see our next door neighbor doing so well.

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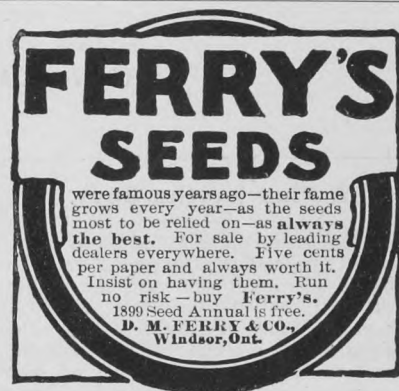
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A Plea for the Boys.

If the question were asked as to what is the most important crop being raised on the farms of the Northwest, we suppose the almost universal answer would be "wheat." Some, no doubt, would lend a little variety by maintaining that live stock is the leading staple. Now, we are going to propose that there is a crop being raised and placed upon the world's markets which is of infinitely greater importance than either of the former, or, in fact, than all the other crops put together. We refer to the boys and girls.

Now we do not intend to repeat a lot of stereotyped "don'ts" and "do's," which we have all read one thousand and one times—but perhaps good for all that—but still we would like to whisper a few words just to get the parents to give the youngsters a little better chance than they are getting in a good many places. If we can say anything which will induce one hundred fathers to help one hundred boys a little more than they are doing to start rightly we will have done better than if we had given advice which doubled the yield of wheat on that many farms.

It is always well to remember that first impressions are apt to be lasting ones, that, generally speaking, just as the iron takes its form from the mould into which it is poured, so the future course of the man-to-be is determined to a large extent by his early home surroundings, and that a well-trained boy makes a gentle man and a good citizen. A rough, untrained boy makes a rowdy man, an uneducated boy makes an ignoramus, and an abused boy a stoic or a derelict. Consequently, we cannot be too careful about the chance we give the boys on the start.

Just as the town is the home of the professional man, the merchant, or the mechanic, so the farm is the home of the farmer and his family. They live there. Whatever comfort or enjoyment there is in life must be found right there. If the

farm surroundings are such that farm life and farm work become distasteful or repulsive, then what satisfaction is there in life? To guard against this we would say, first of all, make the surroundings attractive. Plenty of farmers in this province, whose farms lack almost any single touch of beauty, wonder when their boys develop careless habits. What else can be expected? What is there to call forth that first requisite to neatness, viz., pride? The farm home, with its peaceful, natural surroundings, is, above all others, the home which may easily be made attractive and homelike. Tickle Nature and she smiles. Woo her by offerings of seeds, bulbs, and roots, and she responds by donning a garment of rustling green leaves, vari-hued flowers, clustering fruit.

Rows of trees as shelter belts are good, but trees as beautifiers and home-makers are a long way better. Ugly natures do not often grow amongst flower beds nor brown rusty ones amongst green shade trees. The town man generally appreciates the worth of these silent influences, and it is a sorry fact that the farmer, whose home is right in the very laboratory of Nature, does not, as a rule, have half so pretty a home as his neighbor who lives in some cramped up corner in town. We were going to say that a lawn with a few ornamental shrubs or trees should be at every farmer's door, but, perhaps, this might seem altogether too rich for many of them as yet. However, we have our thoughts on the matter just the same.

Then, inside the house, things cannot be too bright and attractive. Very many farm houses lack any sort of ornamentation—no pictures, no paint, no carpets or rugs, no embellishments of any sort whatever, perhaps not even a really comfortable, old-fashioned chair in which to sit. It is not always poverty or hard times that is the cause, either. Decorate!—reasonably, of course. Do not be afraid of whitewash, paint, Sapolio and elbow grease—they are perfectly harmless.

Then let the boys into the plans of the farm. The father, who goes about like a great Nabob and orders his boys about, never asking their opinions or discussing any plans with them, cannot expect the youngsters to take any interest in his business. There are lots of these places, too, in Manitoba. On the other hand, we know of places where the boys know almost as much about the farm work as their fathers, and their advice is often found very valuable. Why? Simply because they are consulted in connection with all farm plans—they are taken into the compact.

Above all, we would say give the boys a good chance of securing an education. It is worth more to them than a fortune in dollars and cents. It is not all received at school, either. Plenty of good healthy reading is one of the best paying investments that can be made. Music, too, is good. Amateur photography is a diversion which may also be employed to a limited extent to make spare hours pass quickly, to give a boy an interest in his home, and to educate his finer artistic senses. Do not be afraid that he will disgrace the family by becoming an artist. The proper development of the mental, moral and physical nature of that boy is worth more to him than all the gold in the Klondike, or all the land in the Northwest. What a satisfaction it is to fathers and mothers to see a son launch into the world, the peer of any of his fellows, possessing a properly trained intellect and a broad, healthy nature—"a man among men," one whose object is not so much to "make a living," not "a poor player, who struts and frets himself upon the stage," as Shakespeare says, but one who goes forth ready-handed to grapple with the problems of home and country, who takes his place as an intelligent citizen and leaves the mark of his personality on everything he touches. Such are the kind of farmers the twentieth century demands.



Prize Competition for Our Lady Readers.

The Nor'-West Farmer will offer monthly, for the present, a leatherette work-box, with handsome picture in colors on lid, and stationary mirror on inside, silkline lining, containing five pieces handy for sewing, to the competitor who sends us by the 20th of each month the most instructive letter on any topic suitable for our "Household" readers. Competitors must be females, and on the top left-hand corner of the envelope containing the letters must be written the word "Household." The prize will not be awarded to the same person twice, and all manuscript sent in to be the publisher's property, whether awarded a prize or not. Address, The Nor'-West Farmer, Box 1310, Winnipeg, Man.

The first prize in our essay competition for the month of December was awarded to "Heartease" for her very practical and sprightly written essay on "Going Too Far," which is given in this issue. Other good essays were received, two of which were particularly deserving, one on "Temperance," and another on "The Proper Way to Breathe." These will be given in our next issue.

Going Too Far.

By Heartease, Deloraine, Man.

I wonder now, when I take this opportunity of "letting off steam" (excuse the slang), how many model housekeepers—if they read it—will be shocked at this bold assertion, or how many sympathetic chords will vibrate with the music of "just my sentiments."

Now, to begin with, I don't want to be one-sided, only fair, but how many women there are to-day whose highest ambition is to be a good housekeeper and who measure their standard of other women by their being or not being "a good worker."

Don't imagine for a moment I want to disparage or belittle a clean, cheerful, well-managed home. There is a beauty in the eternal fitness of things that creates a harmony to the eye in the poorest cottage, but that is often lacking in the house of the woman whom I have become so tired of. Yes, tired of, because, after she has told you of how untidy their new man is, or how untidy Mrs. So-and-so keeps her house, or how she dresses, she has reached the limit of her observation except along the same line, and she spends the next half hour in giving the glass an extra polish, whisking around, and brushing imaginary specks of dust from the furniture, all the time complaining of the mud or dust, the flies or the weather.

Surely, you have met her! She lays her plans for spring house-cleaning in February, and looks forward impatiently for that time as if for pleasure, and excuses the already clean house till then. To her April showers are a dread—they dirty the floor so. Seeding time tries her sore to do her house cleaning. To her a glory to do her house cleaning. To her a glorious Monday morning is simply a good day for washing—the beauties of nature are lost on her. She always has no time for those trifles that add such a charm to any home. An extra drapery will gather

dust, or a bunch of wild grass will scatter fuzz around. The clear sunlight will fade the carpet or entice the flies in. Only such fancy articles as will bear their weekly scrub of soap and water are allowed—they can safely be considered "clean." She polishes her silver every week, and if it is unfortunately only triple plated—well, it shows the cleanliness of it when the edges are scrubbed black or brassy, as the case may be. The beauty of a new gown is spoiled by an early acquaintance with soap and water, and the pantry shelves must be scrubbed weekly whether really needing it or not.

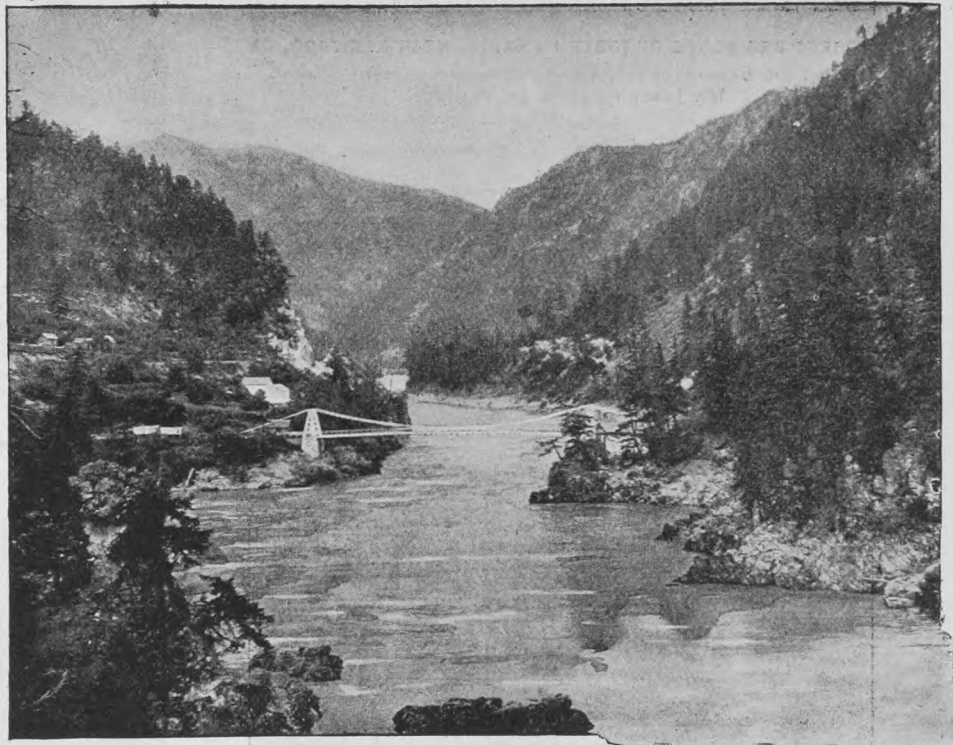
A person has described her to me as a "soap and water fiend," and maybe they did not go too far either, for while she quotes the proverb, that "Cleanliness comes next to Godliness," I think she manages that cleanliness starts with and soon strides far away ahead of all other virtues, and her motto really is "Follow after cleanliness with all your heart," etc.

Perhaps you think I am very hard on this Mrs. Scrub; but she was my near neighbor for so long, and she ran in so often, and with her never ceasing talk of

magazines and newspapers of the day, and while we do our housework well, let us look farther than the kitchen door. Look at the age we live in; advantages are open to us, whether housewives or not, that make it a shame for us to narrow our ideas down to the details of housekeeping only. There are so many ways in which we can lighten our daily labor, and if we do it to have leisure time ahead of us, one will be surprised at the difference and the amount of good we can obtain outside our own sphere and yet within it.

Here are some things I advise you not to wear out your health, and consequently your spirit, doing:—

Don't keep a sideboard covered with glass and silver. It has to be cleaned too often. Use a closed cupboard, if you prefer it, one with glass doors on it. Cover your plates with a paper when you sweep, it saves washing them too often; pin a newspaper over your corner brackets and throw a soiled cover over that large rocker, it is easier than dusting. It isn't necessary to sweep each room upstairs every day in the week. If you are careful in putting each article in its prop-



Cariboo Bridge, British Columbia.

her Saturday's baking, her scrubbing and washing, I began to wonder if I really did my work or neglected it. I had reduced it to a minimum by comparison at least. It would have impressed any one who knew the detail, though an ordinary observer would not have appreciated one-half the difference. Her house was certainly a model of neatness, her husband was never untidy, and really her washings were splendid, three times as large as mine. She despised washing machines and many modern conveniences; called those who used them lazy, etc., and made me sometimes wonder if my motto "Save labor" in housekeeping was a mistake. To her books were strangers, except to be dusted, and newspapers lying around were untidy.

Now, I think horse strength can do hard work, an elephant can pile stones, an Indian woman coming from her dirty teepee can learn to wash clothes well; our best laundrymen are the Chinese, and for my part I want a higher plane amongst the housekeepers. Let us sweep the cobwebs from our own brains and read the books,

er place, once a week is sufficient for a general cleaning up. Have a big apron of canvas or denim for your rough kitchen work, and don't wash it oftener than once a week, and don't iron it at all. Don't spend half a day in the week on fancy baking, have one good cake and a box of biscuits or shortbread on hand. Don't make excuses for your good wholesome food. If well cooked, it is good enough for you or your company. Don't feel put out if some one comes in and finds your floor covered with scraps while sewing, or the house a little awry from doing the needful work. Don't waste your strength in doing what you can get machinery to do; it can be replaced when you are worn out, and, if you have lived to be classed—a good worker—I am afraid, forgotten.

A raw Scottish lad joined the Volunteers, and on the first parade day his sister and mother came to see the corps. At the march-past Jock was singled out by his sister, who exclaimed, "Look, mither; they're a' oot o' step but oor Jock!"

Work Done
With

THOROLD CEMENT

Speaks for
Itself.

Don't take our word for it. Write to any one who has used it.

BUILT WITH THOROLD CEMENT.



CONCRETE RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH HARRIS, NEAR KERWOOD, ONT.
Built from basement to roof with Thorold Cement in 1896.
Mr. Joseph Harris, Jr., Builder.

Kerwood, Ont., Dec. 22nd, 1896.

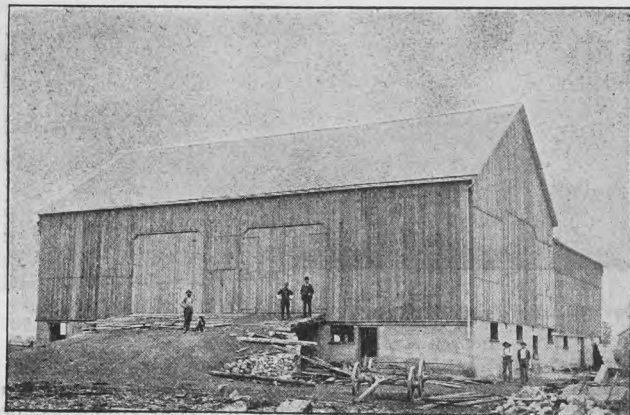
To the Estate of John Battle, Thorold, Ont.:

DEAR SIR—Having used your Thorold Cement in my concrete dwelling this last season, I found it a success, and most satisfactory in every particular, and equal to if not better than any Canadian cement that I have ever used. I raised my planks three feet one day, part of it being a single plank. Would prefer the wall to any brick wall.

Having run out of Thorold Cement, and not being able to wait until you could send me more, I used some other cement, and must say that the Thorold Cement gave me the best satisfaction.

JOSEPH HARRIS, KERWOOD,
Township of Adelaide, Middlesex Co.

BUILT WITH THOROLD CEMENT.



BARN OF ALLAN McMANE, ELMA TOWNSHIP.
Basement Walls, 84 x 100 x 9 feet high. Built with Thorold Cement

Elma Township, Nov. 15, 1898.

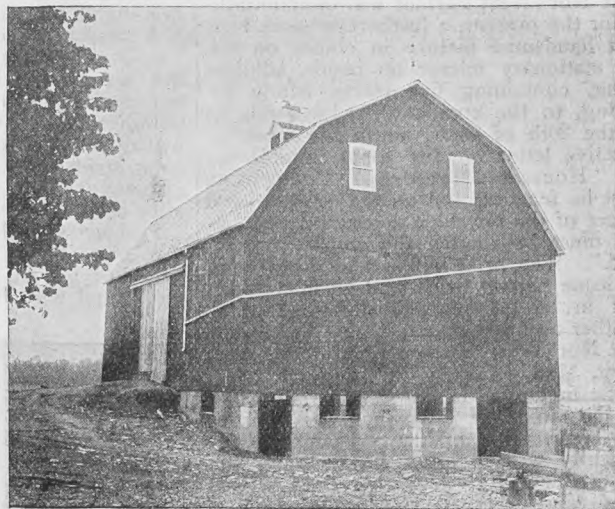
To Estate of John Battle, Mfrs. of the Thorold Cement, Thorold, Ont.:

GENTLEMEN.—I have used your Thorold Cement, and find it very satisfactory. I built my barn walls 84x100x9 feet high, with it. If I had stone on the ground I would not use it, as I much prefer a concrete wall built of your Thorold Cement and gravel.

My walls are here for inspection, lots 24 and 25, Elma Township. I strongly recommend your Thorold Cement to all farmers who intend building barn walls.

Yours respectfully, ALLAN McMANE, Atwood P.O., Ont.

BUILT WITH THOROLD CEMENT.



BARN OF WM. PATTON, SOUTH CAYUGA, ONT.
Size of Basement Walls, 36 x 60 x 9 feet. Built with Thorold Cement.

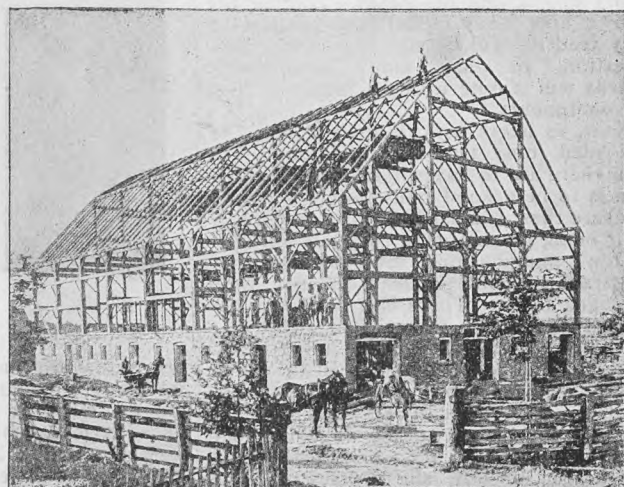
Dunville, Ont., Nov. 1, 1898.

Estate of John Battle, Mfrs. of the Thorold Cement, Thorold, Ont.

DEAR SIR.—It is with pleasure that I testify to the good qualities of your Thorold Cement for building purposes. During the past summer I have built a barn 36 x 60 feet, with basement walls 9 feet high, and with cistern under driveway 8 x 19 x 7 feet high. I also put concrete floors throughout, for cow stables as well as horse stables. I consider both wall and floors to be much better and cheaper than if they were built of any other material.

Sincerely yours, WILLIAM PATTON.

BUILT WITH THOROLD CEMENT.



MAMMOTH BARN OF BESWETHERICK BROS., NEAR HAGERSVILLE, ONTARIO.

Size 60 x 120 feet.
Floors for horses and cattle were put in this barn with Battle's Thorold Cement.

Estate of John Battle:

DEAR SIR.—Having used your Thorold Cement in our stable floors, which were put in last fall under the supervision of your Mr. Ward Hagar, we must say it has given good satisfaction in every particular. Our floors are as hard as stone. We clean our stables by driving a team and wagon through the stable on the concrete behind our stock, and load the manure on the wagon. We can truly say it is just perfection for stable floors.

Yours, etc., BESWETHERICK BROS.

Hagersville, July 1, 1897.

FOR FREE PAMPHLET WITH FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE, THOROLD, ONT.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

The Passing Year.

Stay yet, my friends, a moment stay—

Stay, for the good old year,
So long companion of our way,
Shakes hands and leaves us here!

Oh, stay, oh stay,
One little hour, and then away!

The kindly year, his liberal hands
Have lavished all his store,
And shall we turn from where he stands
Because he gives no more?

Oh, stay, oh stay,
One grateful hour, and then away!

Even while we sing he smiles his last
And leaves our sphere behind;
The good old year is with the past—
Oh, be the new as kind!

Oh, stay, oh stay,
One parting strain, and then away!

—William Cullen Bryant.

Bridget's Dream.

By Algernon Gissing.

December had been wild and wet until St. Thomas' Day, but then the air changed and the wind settled in the northeast with a promise of more seasonable weather. The frost did not set in immediately, but the surface of the land dried under the cold breath which swept over it, and Bridget, who had been watching the heavens, was glad, for she could begin her work. She was a girl of resource and independence, and young though she was she rented an allotment from the rector and, what is more, tilled and planted it herself. The digging took her a long time so she had to begin early, especially as she had to provide against interruption from snow. It was heavy land and if turned up in good time the frost and snow would finish it off for her, but if they forestalled her everything would be thrown back. So Christmas Eve found Bridget digging.

As the twilight came on the girl stopped work and leaning on the handle of the fork she looked about her. No other figure was to be seen on all that broad expanse of field; no sound was to be heard. It was duskier than she had thought. The plaintive twitter of the chaffinches and larks, the chatter of the fieldfares, the rustle of the clouds of starlings, had all ceased. There was only the loneliness and grim quiet of winter night-fall. Having glanced at it all, Bridget let down her skirts, gathered up her things and getting to the footpath trudged off homewards.

By a small whitewashed cottage with a black roof of thatch, which stood apart at the bottom of the village, Bridget stood for some seconds before entering. There was no light in the window and no sound came from within. She felt for the key in the thatch over the door, but didn't find it; then trying the latch, to her astonishment it opened. It was all dark inside, and nobody answered when she called. As she threw her bag to the floor it fell without sound, although the stones were uncovered, so Bridget thrust her foot forward and encountered something. She had come home more than usually thoughtful and at this all her soul recoiled.

"Father!" she muttered, but there was no response. Turning abruptly, the girl left the cottage. Out into the twilight she went again, shuddering at what was nevertheless quite a familiar experience to her. To-day she had been more than usually thoughtful.

The gloomy nightfall sustained her mood. Hearing some footsteps on the

road, Bridget turned through the gate into the cherry orchard to avoid being seen. In passing the farmhouse at the end a bedroom light drew her attention, and as the blind was up she stopped to look. She could only see a shadow on the ceiling, so in order to see more she scrambled up into a cherry tree. This effected her purpose, and making herself comfortable on a branch she lay as on a sofa to watch what went on within. Before a looking-glass was a girl about her own age doing her hair. From the pose and movement of the arms it was evident that the unsuspecting beauty was pleased with the figure she displayed. The sight put Bridget into a state of agitation. It thrust upon her a comparison of her own life and her own beauty with that which she could see in there. A sudden vanity hinted to her that if she were brushed and dressed like that she would be far more beautiful than any of them. Discontent, until that moment, Bridget had not known. Now the thought of all that was denied her in the world rushed in and

—one single opportunity of displaying to the utmost all the radiant beauty which she had so suddenly become convinced that she possessed? A great wave not of discontent only, but of ambition swept over her. A sense of power sprung up and she felt a mad longing to give it sway. She leaned on a gate for a minute or two, then moved swiftly and silently away.

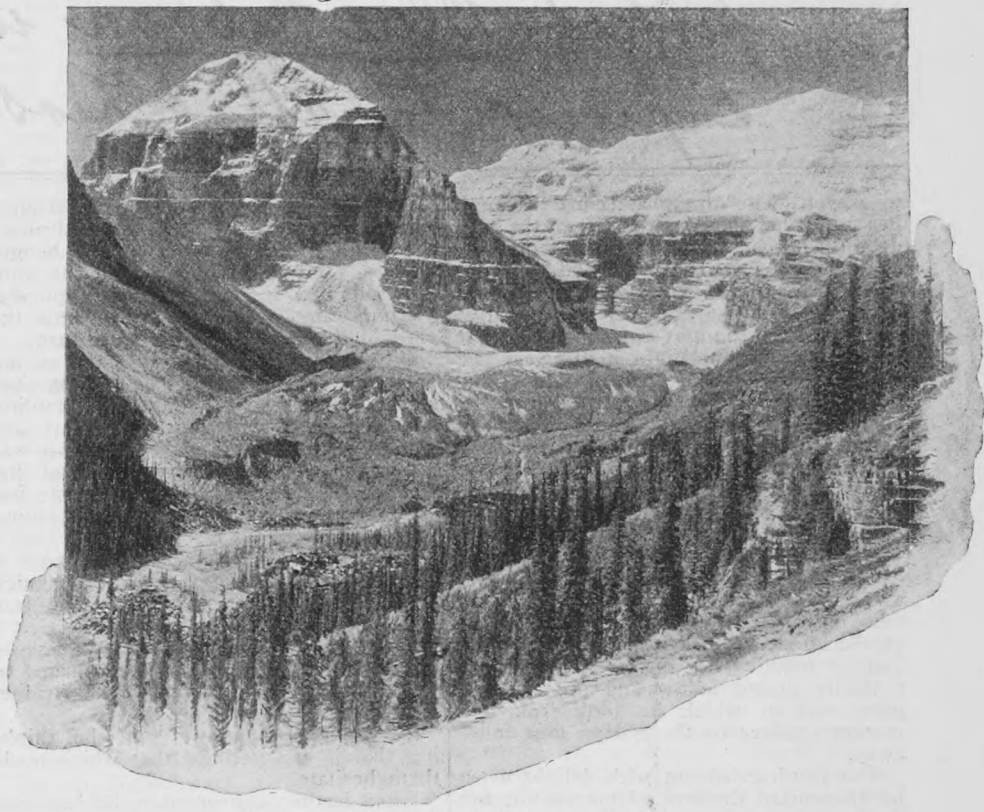
With a strange impetuosity in her steps Bridget went half way up the village, and after one instant's hesitation knocked at a door. She heard heavy steps on the floor inside and a man himself opened to her.

"I'll let you have the bags o' wheat and the potatoes, Master Ingles, if you'll pay me now."

"What be the start now, Bridget?" said the other, laughing. "Come inside. I thought you'd come to. But you father sold me the 'tatoes this afternoon."

The girl's face flushed in the lamplight, and in her voice tears and anger seemed to mingle.

"You know they're not his to sell," she cried, excitedly. "I dug the land; I



Hazel Peak and Victoria Glacier, B.C.

turned her all at once from a girl into an envious, discontented woman. She dropped down the tree and hurried away.

"Is that you, Bridget?" said a voice to her as she stepped into the road. "How late you be! Will you come to the Tithe Barn to-night? They begin at nine."

"Who begin?" said Bridget, absently.

"Why, it is Master Coombes's dance, of course. Won't you come and look at them like we did last year?"

"No," was the blunt response.

"Then don't," cried the other girl, and ran off singing.

Yes, that was it. Bridget had forgotten about the dance, so little did it concern her own life, and so lightly had it touched even her curiosity. It was for that that Nancy Lyle was dressing—more than three hours before time. With the thought of all Bridget's frame quivered. Why should not she, too, be dressing and combing her hair, which was so thick and soft, quite as lovely as theirs. She raised her hands to feel it. Why couldn't she have one night's holiday and enjoyment

bought the seed and I sowed 'em; I hoed and earthed 'em; and—and I dug 'em all up myself. You'd no right to buy 'em off him, when—when—you know what he'd do with the money."

"That be true enough, Bridget," returned the other, not unkindly; "but he said if I wouldn't buy them somebody else would, so I took 'em just to save 'em, do you see? And I only paid him half and told him to come for the rest to-morrow. I was coming down to give it to you instead as soon as I'd done my tea."

Bridget's face brightened a little. There would be enough.

"And will you take the wheat at what you said?"

The man agreed, and from a leathern bag took out five sovereigns and some small change, which he put on the table. The girl clutched it eagerly, and without paying any heed to inquiries, left the house as abruptly as she had entered it.

In the darkness, as she pressed the coins tightly in her hand, her resolution seemed

Tastes differ about most things, but
there are no two opinions about
Blue Ribbon Tea

All who have tried it know
that in strength, richness and
every quality that makes a Tea
perfect Blue Ribbon is far
superior to all others.

to waver. The thought flashed through her mind that this was the last of the produce off her bit of land, that it represented the greater part of her food throughout the year, that henceforth she should have to buy both bread and potatoes. But she hurled the thought away. Come what might, for this one night in the year she would have a holiday. She would follow the mad impulse that urged her onwards, and for one moment snatch from the world what she felt to be her due and which she had so suddenly discovered to have been hitherto denied her. But although the money was in her hand her difficulties were not yet over. What if David Beard was out? She ought to have asked the use of Master Ingles' cart as part of the bargain. She saw the mistake now. But the minutes were flying, so she hurried to David's door. It was a cottage small as her own, but David was a thrifty young fellow and possessed a pony cart in which he took fruit and market produce to the station four miles away.

The youth cried out with delight when he recognized the face of his visitor, but Bridget damped him. He started in amazement at her suggestion. Let her drive alone to Withbridge at that time of night! It wasn't likely—but if she asked him to take her—Bridget turned away.

"Then I shall have to get another. I must go alone."

"Here, Bridget?" said the youth, stepping out. "If I lend you the cart will you let me finish the digging and plant the beans for you?"

Without a thought but her immediate purpose, the girl instantly agreed. In a minute or two the pony was put in, the lamp lighted, and David stood in dumb wonderment watching the departing flash and listening to the wheels until they turned the corner. She was a run girl and no mistake, as he had frequently had occasion to remark before, but now as also on former occasions he concluded with the decision that there was ne'er another in the parish like her.

It was upwards of four miles to Withbridge, the market town, and Bridget urged the pony to its utmost speed. Still it was fully half an hour before she got there. The glaring lights of the shops and the strange aspect of the town daunted her. She fancied that everybody was

staring at her and talking of her strange errand. So she passed on right through the High Street and out to the hedges beyond. But then she grudged the minutes she had lost and returned quickly. Without any pause she drove into the yard of the Beehive and left her cart.

When Bridget stepped into the strong flare of a shop her face inevitably excited attention. It was undoubtedly beautiful to begin with, and impressed as it was with a nervous look of resolution it was raised to an extraordinary degree of distinction. A young lady assistant came forward and eyed her critically while asking what she might do for her.

"Can you dress me for a ball—now at once?" asked Bridget, in a low, quick tone, and blushing over her whole face at the smile she saw rising.

"Well, I don't know—yes, I dare say—oh, Miss—" And the assistant turned to talk with another and both eyed Bridget critically.

"I can pay you now," said she, thinking that it was perhaps that which made them hesitate.

After further conversation Bridget was taken to a room upstairs and the question of her transformation was seriously discussed. When the first constraint was removed, Bridget talked frankly, and soon aroused the keenest interest in her attendants. In spite of the rough exterior they saw the natural beauty of the figure within and the artist spirit awoke in them. They entered into the project with zeal. There was a beautiful frock, only returned as a misfit that day, which one of them declared would be just the thing. Whilst it was being fetched Bridget was taken to a dressing-room where she washed and then agreed to submit her luxuriant hair to the disinterested enthusiasm of the dressmaker.

Bridget had allowed an hour and a half for Withbridge, but in an hour only the transformation was complete. Through most of it the girl took scarcely any conscious part. When her eyes fell on the mirror not in any sense did she there behold herself. She beheld beauty there, but it was revealed as an abstract thing, a thing of glory and power. The two generous girls who had helped to work the magic clapped their hands with delight and one even pressed Bridget to her breast vehemently.

"Wonderful, wonderful!" she cried. "You will outshine them all. It is like an old tale."

As Bridget returned the moon had broken the clouds and looked down solemnly on the dusky landscape. But even without that light she would have found the scene transformed. A strange glow was in her heart which communicated itself to everything round. It was no effort now to sustain her new character. With her altered exterior a fresh spirit had been born in her and she was only eager to put it in play. Her first tremor of nervousness arose as she drew near to David's cottage. She got down and approached it silently over the grass that lay in front. A shadow passed over the blind of the lighted window and Bridget's heart was in her mouth, but the next moment the pony was standing still and a slight knock had sounded on the cottage door.

It opened immediately and the light from the doorway fell upon the cart.

"Well, here ye be, Bridget. I never thought—"

The moon was just obscured and coming out of the lamplight David could not at first see very distinctly. But discerning no figure he checked himself and looked about. He walked round the cart and uttered Bridget's name. There was no reply, nor as the moon burst out could the man see anything of what he was in search. The girl was not there. Muttering astonished disappointment, David unyoked the pony and led it away.

Bridget was flitting like a ghost round the shadow of the high walls. There were voices on the green, so she turned off in another direction. Having passed through a gate and crossed Church Close, the great steep-roofed building of the Tithe Barn loomed before her. Through a Gothic window at the west end a light appeared, dimly revealing the shafts and the upper tracery. Bridget came immediately below this and stood in the shadow of the buttress to look about. She could see nobody, nor on this side were any sounds to be heard, so she crept onwards, keeping close to the building. The great doors were closed, not allowing a ray of light through any chink. The girl put her face to the hinges, to the central fold; all was dark. Within, nothing was stirring. So she crept on to what seemed a church porch, and here further progress was barred.

red. The front of the porch was prolonged right up to the farmhouse by means of a canvas covered way. Bridget was out of the moonlight so she stopped again. Then hurriedly she flung off the dark garment in which she had been wrapped, changed her shoes, removed her hat, and made other changes in which she had been instructed in the twinkling of an eye. When she had secreted her bundle in a corner of the wall she knelt by the canvas, raised it a few inches, and put her ear to listen. She lifted the canvas still higher, straining and wrinkling it. This made an opening of two feet, and light swept down the crimson pathway inside. The next moment Bridget was in the porch.

The scene displayed astonished her. From the cheerless night she had stepped into a warm fairy grotto. On one hand stretched an endless vista of shrubs and flowers; on the other, an enchanted hall of vast dimensions, draped and festooned with flags, curtains and evergreens, illuminated with numberless lamps and candles fixed or hanging from every point that could hold them. Her frame quivered with a thrill of ecstasy. Stepping cautiously forward to the threshold she peered around that magic place. There was no sound or movement; nobody to be seen. Her spirit rose and swelled within her. Just about to step forward she started at an apparition by her side. It was only after several seconds' anxious stare that Bridget realized that it was the reflection of her new self in a mirror. She had never been oppressed by maidenly vanity until to-night, so that she could scarcely conceive how lovely she was. The figure there revealed to her seemed that of a queen. To prove it real she touched the hair on her right temple to loosen it and the reflection corresponded. Then a glow of delight overspread Bridget's face and neck, if possible heightening the beauty. But the next instant she gave a more violent start and turned deadly pale. In affright she fixed her eyes on a vague vision of handsome features, a jet black coat and snowy breast which appeared in the glass beside herself, but the girl could neither move nor speak.

"Who are you?" said a voice just behind, in a tone of too frank wonder to admit of ceremony.

Still Bridget stood speechless, fascinated by the eyes through the glass into which she stared. She felt both her arms taken gently from behind. Powerless, she resigned herself to the superior force, becoming only dimly sensible of her head and shoulders being drawn gently backwards, of a deep thrilling kiss being printed on her lips, and of her own eyes resting for an instant on the mistletoe overhead. Then she was raised up again. She couldn't hear, or didn't understand what was said of her but she felt all was right. It was the realization of her dream, so she gave herself up to the wonderful illusion. The prince, ghost, demon, or whatever it was that had captured her, seemed as enchanted as she, with the difference of being able to give voice to his wonderment. He burst at once into vivacious personal talk, lavished compliments, adoration, upon his unknown prize; implored her name, just one name by which he might call her. As an uncompromising name Bridget at last gave him "Emily." Just as she had uttered it the sound of voices and laughter, of musical instruments being touched and sounded, came floating along that brilliant crimson pathway, and in a moment Bridget was whirled into fresh scenes of splendor and enchantment.

But it was Bridget no longer. She rode on some wild dream, and a mysterious power of abandonment sustained her. She passed amongst the throng. One

after another eyed her and wondered. All tongues asked; none could answer. Amidst all the beauty there assembled she knew that she was acknowledged queen. It was her rightful triumph. Glorious as were the admiration and homage, yet Bridget's modesty and reserve formed the topic of all. One face only in all the glittering throng did she turn from and that was the one of which the lips had kissed her. Of those eyes only was she conscious and she knew that they were upon her constantly. They had established a protection over her; seemed to shine upon her path; to smooth every wrinkle; to make her triumph supreme. In the whirl of the dance they were most frequently beside her; they sought her in every moment of release. Yet Bridget shrank from them, was afraid of them. They altered wholly the nature of her dream.

Once when she thought she had escaped, when the longing for a moment's solitude oppressed her, she fled down the crimson path like sunlight on a hillside. She entered the first room she came to and was confronted by a figure lovely as herself. She stood daunted and timidly stared. The other stared, and once more Bridget saw that it was but a reflection of herself. The gleeful laughter was again in her eyes, and she drew nearer to gaze into them, to pinch her arms, her neck. She put her face close to the glass to kiss it, then started back. This time she was caught in a warm passionate embrace.

"Oh, my queen, my beauty! . . . your name, darling,—your name?"

Blushing from his victorious, imperious kisses, Bridget released herself, but let him lead her to a couch. They sat side by side, and he gazed at her with one hand under his chin, the other upon her linked fingers.

"You are mine. I have found you and I claim you for my own. Tell nobody else your name, but me, me only."

She made no answer, but he felt her hands quiver, and he thought her face turned paler than it was. Tenderly and passionately he urged his suit, thinking she listened. Presently she looked him fearlessly in the face, the first time she had done so, and her beauty thrilled him.

"I never thought of this. I—I can tell you now. You have been very kind to me, but—"

Bridget's confusion was apparent, and the man construed it with timorous jealousy. The vivacity which had supported her so long seemed to be deserting her.

"No, no, forgive me," cried he. "It is too soon. Let us go back. They will miss you."

"You go. Let me rest a little."

He got up, but paused. Then in a throb of passion he dropped on one knee before her and placed both his hands on hers. All her color came to her face.

"You don't—" He stopped and looked at her.

Bridget leaned forward and kissed his forehead, whispering, "Go." And he went immediately.

But with that kiss the spell was broken. Her dream had ended and she was awake. She had achieved her triumph and her ambition was appeased. Nay, so much more than appeased! Of this she had not dreamed. Through all the agitation there was a thrill of ecstasy unknown to her in all her life before. Not one day's holiday had she gained merely, not a momentary triumph, but a whole world. Love like this she had never heard or even read of. Whilst it dazed and frightened, it also aroused a new faculty in Bridget. It was a revelation. But in looking at it she grew more afraid, and at last rose and stole from the room.

As her lover had suspected, Bridget's presence was missed. He himself return-

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ed to an atmosphere of jocularity and speculation. His sister immediately seized him.

"Fred, you haven't—"

"I have, Elsie."

"But here!" she whispered, "I have found out who she is." And she whispered something still lower, and they swept away in different directions.

Vigilant as was his eye, he could not see Bridget re-enter. Others came and went, but so long as she was away, for him the glory of the dance was extinguished. The jocose inquiries of friends became oppressive; his own heart a blank. It was half an hour and she had not returned. He re-traversed the crimson pathway, rigid with alarm. That door was ajar; other voices issued from the room. Unceremoniously he entered, and was confronted by three middle-aged ladies.

"There he is!" But already he was far away.

* * * * *

The clouds had blended and over all the earth was a sprinkling of new fallen snow. Late as it was, the screened moon threw light upon the village, and the sound of voices rose from the green as well as the thud of a football as it was kicked or as it bounded from the ground. Bridget stood behind a wall to listen. Then she put her foot in a chink and looked over. The players were some way off so she climbed it, and hurried home on the shaded side of the road.

Never before had she so approached that home. The shame and degradation of it no longer existed, for a few hours had worked a revolution in Bridget's mind, and between her and this

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a great gulf was fixed. Quite another strength now was sustaining her and from her present altitude she could look down with commiseration upon a meaner world.

There was a light in the window and the girl paused. She was wrapped up again as she had been on her return from Withbridge, but her finery was scarcely hidden. If her father,—but an impulsive boldness swept over her and she raised the latch and entered. Inside she stood face to face with David Beard, who had risen from his chair. Bridget's brow contracted.

"I have stayed because I thought I could help you," stammered the youth.

"Help me! . . . I don't want your help. What business have you to come into my house like this?"

There was an angry dignity in the girl, coupled with a change in her features which astonished David. The cloak too fell away from Bridget's throat and revealed the neck and dress beneath it, which added still more to the man's bewilderment.

"But do you know what's happened?" he muttered, pointing to the floor. Bridget started and turned pale as she stared at a heap covered with a tablecloth which she had not noticed before.

"Well, that's nothing fresh," she said.

"But, Bridget, he be dead," returned David, solemnly, and for an instant they stared at each other.

"Dead or alive, I don't want your help. Leave me alone! Go out!"

In her confusion, Bridget was beside herself, and said more to him, which David did not stay to hear. When the cottage door was closed she drew the cloth back and leaned down to stare at the figure on the floor. She was not seized by any conscious emotion at the sight, but stood upright. Just as she had done so there was a tap at the door, and it opened. All her frame quivered, and turning round she

faced that unknown lover, that wondrous figure which had transformed the very world.

He stood speechless, his eyes to the floor.

"I am free—I am free!" cried Bridget. "Now I can tell you who I am." And she flung herself into his arms. To support her he put his arms round her, but Bridget thought of his other embrace and shrank away. But she returned immediately.

"Take me away from here!" she went on, impetuously. "Now you see from what you have saved me. Until I saw you I never knew what the world was nor what love was. I never knew that I could be loved like that. What can I ever do to—" But she ceased abruptly and gazed at him.

"It's all a mistake," muttered the other, the first words he had spoken. "I am very sorry—I had no idea that you—is that your father?"

Shuddering with horror, he turned away, buttoning his overcoat over his evening attire, for in his pursuit he had not thought of it before.

"You had better send for the doctor."

These were his last words and, dazed as she was, Bridget knew that he had gone, gone eternally. It was some minutes before she could find the relief of tears.

But when they came she wept long and passionately. She scarcely had consciousness, but a dull sense of outcast helplessness had gripped and chilled her heart, extinguishing by one electric shock the new born glory which had so suddenly lit up her path. She only knew that she was lost, that all around was impenetrably dark,—no ray from any quarter.

When the door again opened Bridget did not look up, did not perhaps hear it. The first thing of which she was aware was that somebody was touching and speaking to her. Then she heard other

voices in the room and she tried to listen. "Come in to Mrs. Creed's, Bridget," continued the voice in her ear. "We can look after all this. It'll be better for you. I've got the doctor, and Mrs. Luck'll be here in a minute or two."

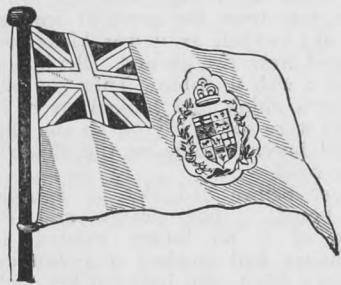
In mere listless indifference the girl allowed herself to be led away. Having lodged her safely, David returned to her cottage.

For some time afterwards Bridget was ill. All her spirit had left her and a strange apathy sapped all her life. She did not inquire what had happened; she did not even attend to what Mrs. Creed related. At times when alone she realized that her holiday was over, that the workaday world lay in front; then she would weep.

* * * * *

One brilliant morning of the April following, Bridget was on her allotment hoeing the weeds which were growing vigorously between the rows of beans. Other workers were dotted about the various patches into which the great level field was divided, but to these Bridget gave no eye. When she paused to straighten her back and rest on the handle of her implement, she looked upwards to listen to the rippling of the skylarks, of which the air was full, and, as it were, to bathe her mind in the glorious sunlight which was restoring all the world to life. Since the snow had all gone, Bridget too was altered. A strange momentary nightmare which had once affected her had passed and she was again awake to the quiet routine of work which had hitherto regulated her life. But she saw it with another eye, found it in a fuller meaning. From a girl she had now indeed grown into a woman. In her one night's holiday she had learned more than she had ever done at school.

Through all the morning hours she worked assiduously, but towards mid-day



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she withdrew to the narrow strip of grass which parted her land from the adjoining piece, and there sat down to her lunch. As she ate, her eyes were to the ground resting on a dandelion blossom at her feet. Nor were they raised as another figure approached and took a place at her side. It was a regular occurrence, so did not surprise her. For some time both continued eating in silence.

"Will you let me finish the hoeing?" said one, at last. David had begun with this question every day since Bridget had been at work, and had as regularly accepted the blunt negative. But to-day he glanced sideways as he said it, in a peculiar way, as if he thought she looked different.

Then Bridget turned her eyes full upon him and burst into a laugh.

"Yes, David, you may, if you want to. But you'll want some wages and I've none to give."

"Ay, Bridget, you've got all I want, if you'll give 'em."

"You be worth a deal more," said she, slipping her hand sideways to his. "But I'll give you them."

And so the bargain was concluded.

Before harvest David had added Bridget's allotment permanently to his own, and as he cut, his wife bound the beans up after him.

The Year's Best Gift.

The fire was bright. The night was drear. We sat and praised the parting year.

One guest gave thanks for added wealth, And one for quick return to health.

The aged father told, with joy, The coming of his absent boy.

"A gladsome year!" the brother cried, And smiled upon his rosy bride.

"Ah, yes!" the sister said, and pressed Her infant closer to her breast.

"It was a glorious year, in truth, I gained my 'sheepskin'!" cried the youth.

The patient mother gently sighed, And breathed the name of one who died.

Then sadly said, "To her was given The year's best gift, for she has heaven."

Homes Wanted.

The Children's Aid Society of Winnipeg have a number of fine boys and girls of all ages in their shelter, and would like to have the co-operation of the farmers in securing good homes for them. These are bright, interesting children, strong and healthy. Any person wishing to brighten their homes by taking one of these homeless, dependent children should write to the Secretary, Dr. E. A. Blakely, for a blank application form. If, at the time the Society is not able to send just the kind of a child asked for, the name of the applicant will be entered in the books of the Society and the application will be filled as soon as the right child comes into their shelter. Applicants may rest assured that proper attention will be given to these matters, as the Society does not wish to place a child where it will not be properly cared for.

An Old Query.

If, when we hear a teacher teach,
'Tis right to say "he taught,"
Why, when we hear a preacher preach,
Cannot we say "he praught?"

A Woman's Charity.

The Mount Pleasant man dropped off the yellow car and hurried down a west side street as if he thought home was the best place on earth, says the Washington Star. And so it was to him, for he has a wife who is one of the best and kindest women the Lord ever directed into the pleasant paths of that suburb. When he reached the house and stretched himself in a comfortable place to have a bit of otium cum dignitate ere the dinner hour, his wife came out to see if he were all right and to chat with him a moment on the affairs of the day.

"Anything happened to stir up the country out this way since I left?" he inquired, good naturedly.

"Nothing I recall now," she replied, placidly. "Yes," she added, "a soldier called this morning and asked for something to eat or a little money."

"A soldier?" repeated her husband. "How do you know he was a soldier?"

"He had on a brown linen coat like the soldiers wear."

"That is hardly a safe sign, my dear."

"But he told me he was one," she insisted, and there was a tone of pain in her voice, as if she felt hurt that her husband could think so harshly of one of the nation's suffering defenders.

"What did he tell you, dear?" he asked, very kindly.

"He told me he was with Dewey at Santiago," she said almost triumphantly.

"How was that?" asked the man.

"Why, she ran on, "he told me he was with Dewey at Santiago, and he told me how the battle was won and how he was a cavalryman and his horse threw him and lamed him, but he still fought on, and the flag floated at last over a defeated enemy. I don't think I ever heard a more thrilling tale, and I gave him all he could eat, the poor, brave fellow, and a half dollar besides. It was all I had or I would have given him a dollar."

"Did he tell you all that, dearie?" he smiled tenderly.

Something there was in his manner that made her suspicious, and for a moment she looked at him fixedly and thinking hard.

"George," she exclaimed, at last, clutching at his sleeve, "it wasn't Dewey at Santiago, was it?"

Recipe for Happy Living.

Almost three centuries ago, Margaret of Navarre wrote something very quaint, which until recent years was hidden among unpublished manuscript, and then found in a chest in the French National Library. It may prove to women of to day what the Queen then termed it, "A Recipe for a Happy Living."

"Three ounces are necessary, first of patience,

Then of repose and peace; of conscience A pound entire is needful;

Of pastimes of all sorts, too,

Should be gathered as much as the hands can hold;

Of pleasant memory and of hope three good drachms

There must be at least. But they should moistened be

With a liquor made from true pleasures which rejoice the heart.

Then of love's magic drops a few—

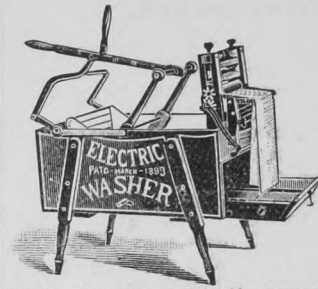
But use them sparingly, for they may bring a flame

Which naught but tears can drown.

Grind the whole and mix therewith of merriment an ounce

To even. Yet all this may not bring happiness

Except in your orisons you lift your voice To Him who holds the gift of health."



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A Year Untried.

A year untried before me lies—
What shall it bring of strange surprise?
Or joy, or grief, I cannot tell;
But God, my Father, knoweth well.
I make it no concern of mine,
But leave it all with Love Divine.
Be sickness mine, or rugged health,
Come penury to me, or wealth;
Though lonesome I must pass along,
Or loving friends my way may throng—
Upon my Father's Word I rest,
Whatever shall be, shall be best.
No ill can come but He can cure,
His Word doth all of good ensure;
He'll see me through the journey's length.
For daily need give daily strength;
'Tis thus I fortify my heart,
And thus do fear and dread depart.
The sun may shed no light by day,
Nor stars at night illumine my way;
My soul shall still know no affright,
Since God is all my Life and Light.
Though all the earthly lamps grow dim,
He walks in light who walks with Him.
O year untried, thou hast for me
Naught but my Father's eye can see;
Nor canst thou bring me loss or gain,
Or health or sickness, ease or pain,
But welcome messenger shall prove
From Him whose name to me is Love.

Blind Obedience.

Is it fair to exact blind obedience from children? Is there not too much demanded of children upon the ground of a parent's will, irrespective of its being right? "Because I say so," is no answer when the child asks for a reason why a

thing is right. Parents must first teach the child that their word is to be absolutely trusted, and obedience to their commands will inevitably follow.

A Washing Day Wrinkle.

In Germany and Belgium the washerwomen dissolve two pounds of soap in three gallons of water, add one tablespoonful of turpentine, and three tablespoonfuls of ammonia. In this the clothes are soaked for three or four hours, care being taken to cover tub or vessel as tight as possible. The effect is said to be almost magical, and the mixture has no injurious effect upon the linen.

Some Common Mistakes.

It is a mistake to work when you are not in a fit condition to do so.

To take off heavy underclothing because you have become overheated.

To think that the more a person eats the healthier and stronger he will become.

To believe that children can do as much work as grown people, and that the more they study the more they learn.

To go to bed late at night and rise at daybreak and imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained.

To imagine that if a little work or exercise is good, violent or prolonged exercise is better.

To conclude that the smallest room in the house is large enough to sleep in.

To sleep exposed to a direct draught at any season.

To imagine that whatever remedy causes one to feel immediately better, as alcoholic stimulants for example, is good for the system without regard to the after effects.

To eat as if you had only a minute in which to finish a meal, or to eat without an appetite, or to continue after it has been satisfied to gratify the taste.

To give unnecessary time to a certain established routine of housekeeping when it could be much more profitably spent in rest and recreation.

Mastication.

When all is said upon the proper foods to eat, enough has not been said until the necessity for sufficient chewing or mastication has been impressed upon the mind. The saliva is such an invaluable aid to digestion that it is of the highest importance to chew the food long enough to not only thoroughly crush it but to incorporate with it as much of the saliva as possible. Especially is this necessary when eating bread or cake. We are told that the stomach can take care of meat swallowed with little mastication much easier than bread that has not been chewed long enough. But it is safest to chew or thoroughly masticate all of our food. The only objection to the use of mushes, the form in which all of the cereal breakfast foods is served, is that we are apt to swallow them with very little chewing, and to insure against this practice it is well to eat crackers and bread with them.

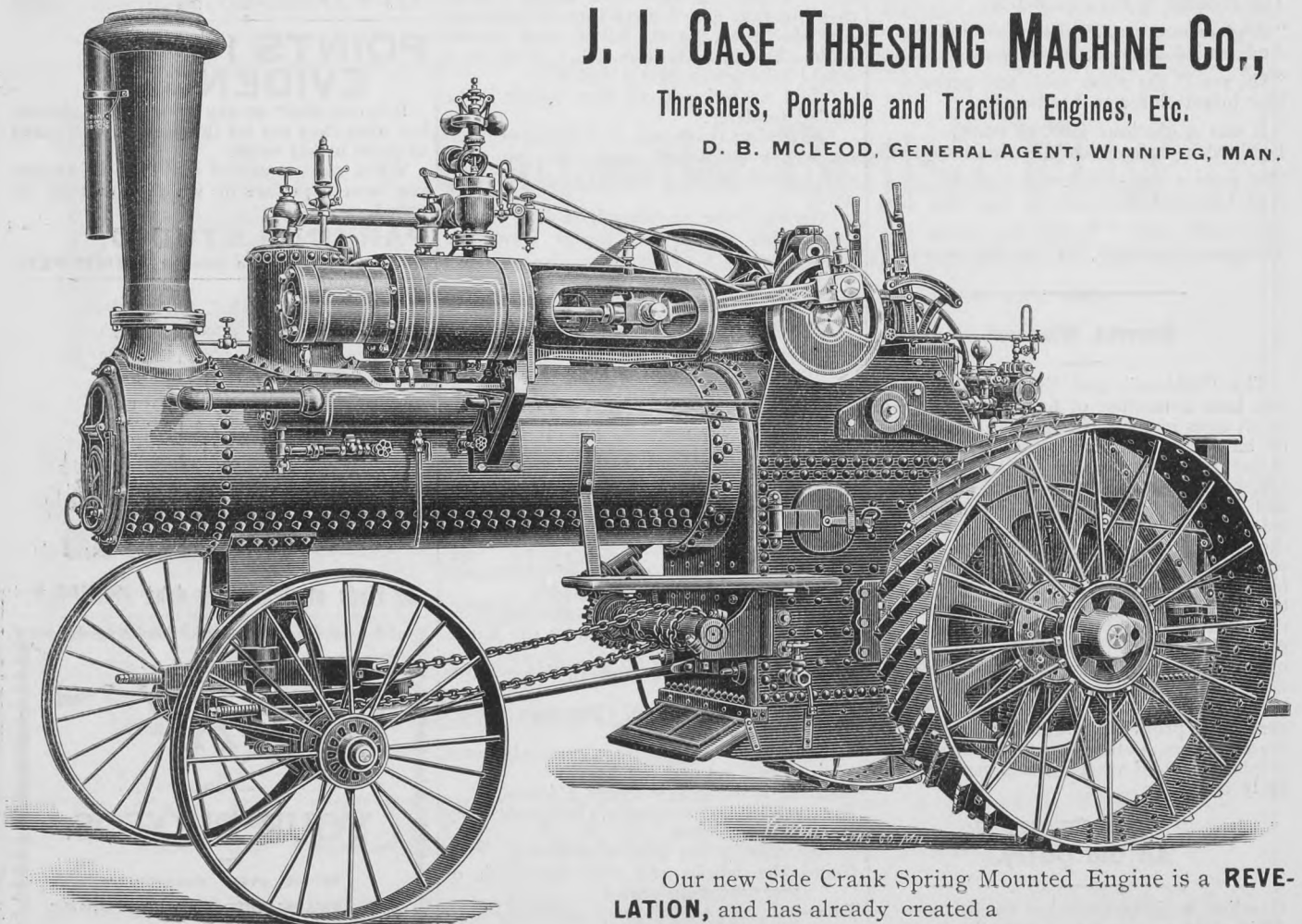
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